

MERRY
CHRISTMAS
SONGBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

Christmas is a special time—a time of rejoicing, of solemn thanksgiving, of gift-giving, of pleasures both modern and traditional, of feasting and of being together with family and friends.

And Christmas is a time of special music. What better way to celebrate the birthday of Jesus than to join together and raise our voices in the special songs of Christmas—or to tune our musical instruments and play the timeless melodies that have come to us over the years?

That's what *The Reader's Digest Merry Christmas Songbook* is all about, sharing with loved ones and fellow worshipers the joy of this most precious time of the year. Here, within the covers of this book, is a collection of 108 favorite songs and instrumentals that, year after year, will help to make the holiday season even more memorable.

Take a minute now to thumb through the book, and you'll find most of your familiar favorites, as well as many songs you've always wanted to learn to play and sing. There are songs of every kind, specially selected to touch the heart of every member of the family—from your favorite carols to classic instrumentals, from novelties that will make the children laugh to traditional favorites that will bring a tear to the eyes of their elders.

Santa Claus is here, of course, as well as Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer, Frosty the Snow Man, King Wenceslas, the Three Kings, the little drummer boy and, most important, the Christ Child.

This is a Christmas songbook that will remain open long after the magic day has passed, for it also contains many popular winter songs, and even some songs to welcome in the New Year. There are popular songs, modern carols that are well on their way to becoming classics, folk songs and spirituals, plus an international selection of favorites, several in the original language as well as in English.

In addition to the outstanding selection of Christmas songs, this volume offers a number of other features. As with all of our Reader's Digest music books, we have used the convenient spiral binding that enables the pages to lie flat when the book is open. We have taken special pains to make most of the songs self-contained on one page or on facing pages to keep page-turning to a minimum. Another feature that gives the *Merry Christmas Songbook* its unique readability: Wherever a song has more than two stanzas, a faint tint runs

through each alternate line, making it easy to keep your eyes on the proper place when singing. And on special tinted pages at the beginning of each section, you will find insightful annotations for the songs in that section.

Also, we have taken the usual care with the arrangements to make them easy to play and sing, yet truly professional-sounding and musically interesting. For this, we have arranger and composer Dan Fox to thank. Dan is familiar to buyers of The Reader's Digest music books for his arrangements for those books, as well as for more than 200 other publications. He is a "serious" composer, too, and has scored a symphony, an opera, a cantata and many chamber works. You'll be able to detect his skillful hand throughout.

Now, just a few words on how to use this book to gain the greatest enjoyment. Except for the strictly instrumental numbers, every song features a vocal melody line with piano or organ accompaniment. The melody line is easy to recognize because the stems of the notes go up, while on the harmony notes, the stems go down. This same line can be followed by any solo C-melody instrument, including violin, flute, recorder, oboe, accordion and harmonica.

For guitarists, three systems of notation are provided: chord names, simple diagrams and, of course, the melody line. Dan Fox himself is a master guitarist, which explains the smooth progressions and expert voicings of these arrangements.

Players of electronic organs (not the limited "by-the-numbers" chord models) will find appropriate pedal notations at the bottom of the bass clef. *They're the smaller notes*, with the stems turned downward. These notes are *only* for organ pedals; don't try to play them on the piano.

Accordionists should play the right hand as written and use the chord symbols as a guide for the left-hand buttons. And bass players, whether string or brass, can play the root note of each chord symbol, except where another note is specified, as "G/D bass."

As you can see, this single musical volume can serve an entire instrumental ensemble, a soloist or an old-fashioned sing-along.

Whatever your taste in music, whatever your proficiency with a musical instrument, whether you like to sing alone or sing along, you will find much in this volume that is rewarding. We hope it gives you as much joy at this holiday season—and for many years to come—as it gave us in putting it together. Merry Christmas!

— THE EDITORS

Section One

Our Best-Loved Carols

Angels We Have Heard on High (*Traditional*)

Page 36

Many years ago, shepherds tending their flocks in the wintry hills of southern France had a custom of calling to one another on Christmas Eve, each from his own peak, singing "Gloria in excelsis Deo, gloria in excelsis Deo," just as the angels might have first announced the birth of Christ. The traditional tune the shepherds used, probably from a late medieval Latin chorale, is the refrain of "Angels We Have Heard on High." The music for the verse—probably 18th century—comes from a different source (a popular tune of the time), as does the text itself, a translation of the old French carol "Les Anges dans nos Campagnes." They were first published together in a carol collection dated 1855.

Away in a Manger (*Traditional*)

Page 35

Martin Luther, the German religious reformer, wrote a number of beautiful and stirring hymns and hymn texts, but this sweet lullaby is not among them—although it has been widely credited to him. For reasons of his own, one James R. Murray published this verse in 1887 in a collection called Dainty Songs for Lads and Lasses, labeling it "Luther's Cradle Hymn, composed by Martin Luther for his children, and still sung by German mothers to their little ones," and then adding his own initials, J.R.M., to confuse the matter further. The poem, however, was not Luther's or Murray's, but rather was "borrowed" from a children's Sunday school book published a couple of years earlier in Philadelphia. The origin of the tune used here is also uncertain, although it is possible that Murray was its composer. The words are also often sung to the melody used for the Scottish poem "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."

Deck the Halls (*Old Welsh Air*)

Page 19

*Although most of us now live in rooms rather than vast, vaulted halls, we still deck them out at Christmastime—with holly, wreaths, flowers, colors, anything our imaginations can conjure up. The old traditions suggested by this song would seem to indicate that it is of ancient English vintage. But, although the origins of the melody are shrouded in antiquity, with indications that it originated in Wales, the familiar words, whose origins are also obscure, are believed to be American. And if you wonder why American lyrics would make such a point of celebrating old English customs, the answer is that they were produced in the United States in the 19th century when Washington Irving was glorifying English customs and Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* was at the height of its first popularity.*

The First Noël (*Traditional*)

Page 28

*The Christmas song telling the story of "The First Noël" ("Noël" is the French word for Christmas and stems from the Latin natalis, meaning "birthday") is thought to date from as early as the 13th or 14th century, when the Miracle Plays, dramatizations of favorite Bible stories for special holidays, were growing popular. The tune, which may be English or French, is undoubtedly very old. It was first published with words by William Sandys in his 1853 edition of *Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern*.*

God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen (Traditional)

Page 14

"God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen" is one of the carols that was sung by the waits, those municipal watchmen in old England who, like the town criers, were licensed to perform certain duties, such as singing seasonal songs, including those of Christmas, to the proper people. It was first published in 1827 as "an ancient version, sung in the streets of London." Charles Dickens used it in *A Christmas Carol*: Ebenezer Scrooge, the rich but miserly curmudgeon, hears it sung jauntily in the street and threatens to hit the singer with a ruler if he does not cease immediately. Fortunately, Scrooge is about to be vouchsafed the true meaning of Christmas, and to be made merry—and generous—himself.

Good King Wenceslas (Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional)

Page 38

Yes, Virginia, there was indeed a noble Wenceslas. He was not a king, however, but the Duke of Bohemia. He was a good and honest and strongly principled man, as the song about him indicates—too good, perhaps, because in 929 he was murdered by his envious and wicked younger brother. In 1853, John Mason Neale, an English divine, selected the martyr Wenceslas as the subject for a children's song to exemplify generosity. It quickly became a Christmas favorite, even though its words clearly indicate that Wenceslas "look'd out" on St. Stephen's Day, the day after Christmas. For a tune, Neale picked a spring carol, originally sung with the Latin text "*Tempus adest florum*," or "Spring has unwrapped her flowers," which was first published in 1582 in a collection of Swedish church and school songs.

Hark! the Herald Angels Sing

Page 16

(Words by Charles Wesley; Music by Felix Mendelssohn)

Felix Mendelssohn composed the energetic tune to which we now sing "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" in 1840 as part of a cantata commemorating printer Johann Gutenberg. Fifteen years later an English musician, W.H. Cummings, applied Mendelssohn's musical phrases to a hymn written in 1739 by Charles Wesley. ("Hark, how all the welkin [heaven] rings" was how Wesley wrote the line; fortunately, a colleague substituted the opening line we know and sing today.) The devout Wesley, the Poet Laureate of Methodism, composed about 6,500 hymns in the course of his life. He and his equally devout brother John, who founded Methodism in England, might have been dismayed by the sprightly character of the music, but their text would have pleased Mendelssohn, who always felt that his tune deserved a "merry subject."

Here We Come A-Caroling (The Wassail Song) (Traditional)

Page 40

"Here We Come A-Caroling" is an old English wassail song, or a song to which good health, which is what "wassail" means. In days of yore, the Christmas spirit often made the rich a little more generous than usual, and bands of beggars and orphans used to dance their way through the snowy streets of England, offering to sing good cheer and to tell good fortune if the householder would give them a drink from his wassail bowl, or a penny, or a pork pie or, better yet, let them stand for a few minutes beside the warmth of his hearth. The wassail bowl itself was a hearty combination of hot ale or beer and spices and mead, just alcoholic enough to warm the tingling toes and fingers of the singers.

It Came Upon the Midnight Clear

Page 24

(Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears; Music by Richard Storrs Willis)

Oliver Wendell Holmes once declared this hymn by Edmund Hamilton Sears to be "one of the finest and most beautiful ever written." Sears, a retiring young Unitarian minister in Massachusetts, was dismayed by such public praise, saying he preferred to lead a quiet life in some half-forgotten parish. Fame dogged him, however, as well it might when "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear" was one of his early efforts. The poem was first published in 1849 in a church magazine and was adapted the following year to a tune composed by Richard Storrs Willis. Willis, by that time an eminent editor and critic for the *New York Tribune*, had studied music in Europe as a young man, with, among others, Felix Mendelssohn, who so much admired Willis's work that he rearranged some of it for orchestra.

Section One: Our Best-Loved Carols

Joy to the World (Words by Isaac Watts; Music by Lowell Mason)

Page 26

Though the triumphant words "Joy to the world" exemplify the Christmas feeling, this familiar text is actually a translation based on five verses from Psalm 98 in the Old Testament. Isaac Watts, the English hymnist and cleric, published his *Psalms of David*, which contains these verses, in 1719. More than a century later, in 1839, American composer and music educator Lowell Mason decided to set them to music, modestly including the phrase "From George Frederick Handel," apparently to honor his idol, the composer of *Messiah* and many other masterpieces. For nearly 100 years, the world accepted this ascription, until musicologists pointed out that not a single phrase in the music can be said to have come straight from any work of Handel's.

O Christmas Tree (O Tannenbaum) (Traditional)

Page 22

Centuries ago, a lovely legend arose that on the night Jesus was born all the trees in the forests everywhere—in Africa where the night was warm, in Iceland where the night was frosty—bloomed and bore their most delicate fruit. Another legend exists, too, that Martin Luther, striding through the woods late one Christmas Eve, noticed how exquisitely pure the starlight seemed when glimpsed through the trees, so he took home an evergreen as a remembrance of that Christmas night and decorated it with candles to simulate the stars. Whatever the true story of the first Christmas tree, the custom of decorating trees at Christmas arose in Germany. Today there is no more universal holiday decoration. The most popular carol about the Christmas tree is this one from Germany, "O Christmas Tree," also known as "O Tannenbaum."

O Come, All Ye Faithful (Adeste Fideles)

Page 30

(English words by Frederick Oakeley;

Latin words attributed to John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading)

John Francis Wade was an 18th-century British exile who moved to a Roman Catholic community in France, where he eked out an income by copying and selling music, and by giving music lessons to children. Perhaps he himself wrote the Latin stanzas, beginning "Adeste fideles," which have made his name known; perhaps they were a text he was called upon to translate. In any case, he combined the text with a bit of music, probably by another Englishman, John Reading, and published the resulting hymn around 1751. More than a century later, the English version, "O Come, All Ye Faithful," was turned out by Frederick Oakeley, a British clergyman who felt that if congregations had good literary texts to sing, they would sing well. This hymn proved his point.

O Little Town of Bethlehem

Page 18

(Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner)

Phillips Brooks, one of 19th-century America's best-loved preachers, was ministering to a Philadelphia church when he wrote his now-famous verses at Christmastime in 1868. He had journeyed to the Holy Land three years earlier, and the memory was, he said, "still singing in my soul." His organist, Lewis Redner, who was professionally a highly successful real-estate broker and on Sundays a leader in the Sunday school, set Brooks' words to music for the church's children's choir, and "O Little Town of Bethlehem" was subsequently taken up by the rest of the world.

Silent Night

Page 13

(English words adapted from the original German of Joseph Mohr;
Music by Franz Gruber)

On the afternoon of Christmas Eve in 1818, in a tiny village high in the Austrian Alps, Joseph Mohr, the local Catholic priest, wrote some appropriate stanzas for the season. The church pipe organ had given out and could not be repaired in time for that evening, so the church organist, Franz Gruber, wrote a simple tune, setting the words for a tenor, a bass and two guitars. That very evening, at the midnight service, "Silent Night" was heard for the first time. The song soon made its way beyond the town of Oberdorf, but anonymously, without mention of composer or poet. Until the 1850s, neither Gruber nor Mohr, living in their remote village, knew that their song was rapidly becoming the most beloved piece of Christmas music ever written—nor did the world know of Gruber and Mohr.

The Twelve Days of Christmas (*Traditional*)

Page 32

In the Middle Ages, religious holidays were practically the only holidays, so lord and peasant alike tried to extend such happy times as long as possible. Christmas became not one day of celebration but 12, extending from Christmas Day to the Epiphany, when the Wise Men arrived with their gifts (thereby initiating the custom of giving presents at Christmas). In the castles of the wealthy, a gift on each of the 12 days was not unusual. Hence the appeal of "The Twelve Days of Christmas," since even those who couldn't afford to give the gifts could at least sing about them. The carol is very old, dating probably from the 16th century, when such sprightly counting songs were very much in fashion.

We Three Kings of Orient Are (*Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins*)

Page 20

In 1857, John Henry Hopkins, Jr., assembled an elaborate Christmas pageant, for which he wrote both words and music, for the General Theological Seminary in New York City, where he was an instructor in church music. One of the selections dealt with the Wise Men who came from the East, and for this part of the pageant, Hopkins created one of America's most beloved carols. The three kings, Melchior, Caspar and Balthazar, brought: gold, traditionally the metal of royalty; frankincense, an aromatic bark whose smoke was thought to reach the gates of heaven; and myrrh, an unguent used in the preparation of bodies for burial. The gifts thus signified Jesus' kingship, His oneness with God, and His eventual death on the cross.

We Wish You a Merry Christmas (*Traditional*)

Page 42

In the days of Merrie Olde England, a good part of life went on to the sound of music. Rich merchants hired bands to accompany them on strolls; peddlers enhanced their sales pitches with song; and a municipal chorus of singers, called waits, were licensed to sing out the hours of day or night, to greet visiting dignitaries, and to enliven weddings of the rich and near-rich. Waits were especially busy at Christmastime, serenading on frosty nights, telling the Nativity story in song, and generally making the festivities of that favorite holiday even merrier. In return, they might receive coins, or a bit of fig pudding, spiced ale or roasted pig. Many of the oldest carols are waits' carols, including "We Wish You a Merry Christmas."

Silent Night

English words adapted
from the original German
of Joseph Mohr;
Music by Franz Gruber

Gently

L.H. *pp*

Guitar → G
(Capo up 3 frets)
Piano → B $\flat$

mp

1. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, All is calm, all is bright.
2. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, Shep-herds quake at the sight.
3. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, Son of God, love's pure light;

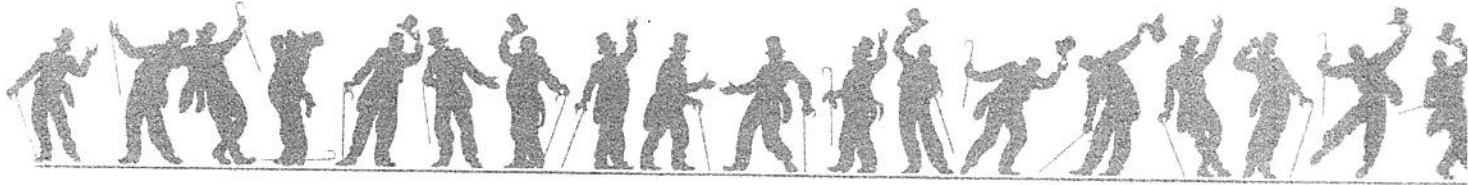
(1) Round yon Vir - gin Moth-er and Child, Ho - ly In-fant so ten-der and mild,
(2) Glo - ries stream from heav-en a - far, Heav'n-ly hosts sing Al - le - lu - ia;
(3) Ra-diant beams from Thy ho - ly face, With the dawn of re-deem-ing grace,

(1) Sleep in heav-en-ly peace;
(2) Christ the Sav - ior is born;
(3) Je - sus, Lord, at Thy birth;

Sleep in heav-en-ly peace.
Christ the Sav - ior is born.
Je - sus, Lord, at Thy birth.

God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen

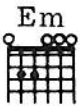
Traditional



Moderately, in two (♩=1 beat)

mf

1. God



(1) rest ye mer - ry, gen - tle - men; let noth - ing you dis - may. Re -
 (2) Beth - le - hem, in Is - ra - el, this bless - ed Babe was born, And
 (3) God our heav'n - ly Fa - ther, a bless - ed an - gel came; And

(R. H.)

(1) mem - ber, Christ our Sav - ior was born on Christ - mas Day To
 (2) laid with - in a man - ger up - on this bless - ed morn; The
 (3) un - to cer - tain shep - herds brought tid - ings of the same; How

Am Bm7 B7/D# Em D/F#

(1) save us all from Sa-tan's pow'r when we were gone a - stray.
 (2) which His Moth-er Mar - y did noth-ing take in scorn. } O ____
 (3) that in Beth-le - hem was born the Son of God by name. }

G C/G G B7/D# B7 Em C

tid - ings of com - fort and joy, com-fort and

D/F# G C B7/D# B7

joy! O ____ tid - ings of com - fort and

1. 2. 3.

Em Am Em Em Am Em

joy. 2. In 3. From joy.

Hark! the Herald Angels Sing

Moderately

The musical score is written for piano and three voices. The piano part is in G major, 4/4 time, and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The vocal parts enter in the second measure. The lyrics are arranged in three systems, with the piano accompaniment providing harmonic support throughout. Guitar chords are indicated above the vocal lines for each system.

System 1:

1. Hark! the her - ald an - gels sing, — "Glo - ry to the
 2. Christ by high - est heav'n a - dored; — Christ the ev - er
 3. Hail the heav'n - born Prince of Peace! — Hail the Son of

System 2:

(1) new - born King! Peace on in earth and mer - cy mild, —
 (2) last - ing Lord! Late on in time be - hold all Him come, —
 (3) Right - teous - ness! Light and life to hold all He brings, —

Guitar Chords:

- System 1: G, D, G, D, G, Bm, C
- System 2: G, D, G, D, Em, G, A7

Bm A7 D G A7 D G D7 G

(1) God and sin - ners re - con - ciled."
 (2) Off - spring of a Vir - gin's womb.
 (3) Ris'n with heal - ing in His wings.

Joy - ful, all ye
 Veiled in flesh the
 Mild He lays His

p cresc.

D7 G D G D7 G D7 G D C E7

(1) na - tions rise, — Join the tri - umph of the skies;
 (2) God - head see; — Hail the in - car - nate De - i - ty. — With the an - gel - ic
 (3) glo - ry by, — Born that man no more may die. — Pleased as man with
 Born to raise the

f

Am E7 Am D7 G D G

(1) host pro - claim,
 (2) man to dwell,
 (3) sons of earth;

"Christ is — born in Beth - le - hem!"
 Je - sus, our Em - man - u - el!
 Born to — give them sec - ond birth."

Chorus

C E7 Am E7 Am D7 G D G

Hark, the her - ald an - gels sing, "Glo - ry to the new-born King!"

O Little Town of Bethlehem

Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner

Moderately

1. O lit - tle town of Beth - le - hem, How still we see thee lie; A -
 2. For Christ is born of Mar - y, And gath - er'd all a -
 3. O ho - ly Child of Beth - le - hem, De - scend to us, we pray; Cast

(1) bove thy deep and dream-less sleep, The si - lent stars go by. Yet
 (2) mor - tals sleep, the an - gels keep Their watch of won - d'ring love. O
 (3) out our sin and en - ter in; Be born to us to - day. We

(1) in thy dark streets shin - eth The ev - er - last - ing Light; The
 (2) morn - ing stars to - geth - er Pro - claim the ho - ly birth, And
 (3) hear the Christ - mas an - gels, The great glad tid - ings tell; O
poco cresc. *f* *mp*

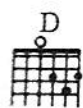
(1) hopes and fears of all the years Are met in thee to - night.
 (2) prais - es sing to God the King And peace to men on earth.
 (3) come to us, a - bid with us, Our Lord Em - man - u - el.

Chords: F, Fdim, F, Gm, F, C7, F, D7, Gm, F, C7, F, F#dim, Gm, G#dim, Asus4, A7, Dm, A, F, Gm, Asus4, A, No chord, F, Fdim, F, Gm, F, Bb, F, C7, F

DECK THE HALLS

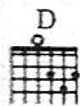
Old Welsh Air

Brightly

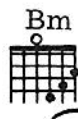
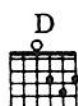
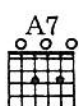
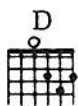


Deck the halls with boughs of hol - ly, Fa la la la la la la la la la.
See the blaz - ing Yule be - fore us, Fa la la la la la la la la la.

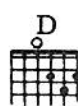
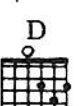
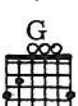
mf



'Tis the sea - son to be jol - ly, Fa la la la la la la la la la.
Strike the harp and join the cho - rus, Fa la la la la la la la la la.



Don we now our gay ap - par - el, Fa__ la, fa__ la la la la la.
Fol - low me in mer - ry mea - sure, Fa__ la, fa__ la la la la la.



Troll the an - cient Yule - tide car - ol, Fa la la la la la la la la la.
While I tell of Yule - tide trea - sure, Fa la la la la la la la la la.



We Three Kings of Orient Are

Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins

Moderately

pp

1. We three kings of O - ri - ent are,
 2. Born a King on Beth - le - hem's plain,
 3. Frank - in - cense to of - fer have I,
 4. Myrrh is mine, its bit - ter per - fume
 5. Glo - rious now be - hold Him a - rise,

(1) Bear - ing gifts we tra - verse a - far, Field and foun - tain,
 (2) Gold I bring to crown Him a - gain, King for - ev - er,
 (3) In - cense owns a De - i - ty nigh. Pray'r and prais - ing,
 (4) Breathes of life of gath - er - ing gloom; Sor - row - ing, sigh - ing,
 (5) King and God and Sac - ri - fice. Al - le - lu - ia,

(1) moor and moun - tain, Fol - low - ing yon - der star.
 (2) ceas - ing nev - er, O - ver us all to reign.
 (3) all men rais - ing, Wor - ship Him, God most high.
 (4) bleed - ing, dy - ing, Sealed in the stone - cold tomb.
 (5) Al - le - lu - ia, Earth to heav'n re - plies.

Chorus

O — — — — —
 — — — — —

G C G

Star of won - der, Star of night,

mp

C G

Star with roy - al beau - ty bright,

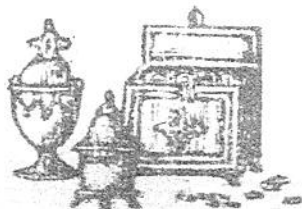
Am G C G Am G

West - ward lead - ing, still pro - ceed - ing,

C G

Guide us to Thy per - fect light.

D. C. for additional words





O Christmas Tree

O Tannenbaum

Traditional

Moderately

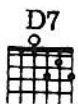
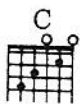
Piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked 'Moderately'. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, A4-G4, and a quarter note F#4. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords G, D, G, Am, D7, and G.

First verse of the song. The melody continues with the same pattern. The lyrics are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment includes guitar chord diagrams for G, D, G, Am, D7, and G.

Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, thy leaves are so un- chang-ing. O
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, you fill all hearts with gai - ety. O
Tan - nen - baum, O Tan - nen - baum, wie treu sind dei - ne Blät - ter.

Second verse of the song. The melody continues. The lyrics are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment includes guitar chord diagrams for G, D, G, Am, D7, and G.

Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, thy leaves are so un- chang-ing. Not
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, you fill all hearts with gai - ety. On
(Instrumental to - - - - -) Du



on - ly green
Christ - mas Day
grünst nicht nur

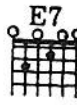
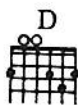
when
you
zur

sum - mer's here,
stand so tall,
Som - mer - zeit,

but
af -
nein

al - so when
ford - ing joy
auch im Win -

'tis
to
ter



cold and drear. O
one and all. O
wenn es schneit. O

Christ - mas tree, O
Christ - mas tree, O
Tan - nen - baum, O

Christ - mas tree,
Christ - mas tree,
Tan - nen - baum,

thy
you
wie



1. 2. 3.

leaves are so un -
fill all hearts with
treu sind dei - ne

chang - ing. 2. O
gai - ety. O

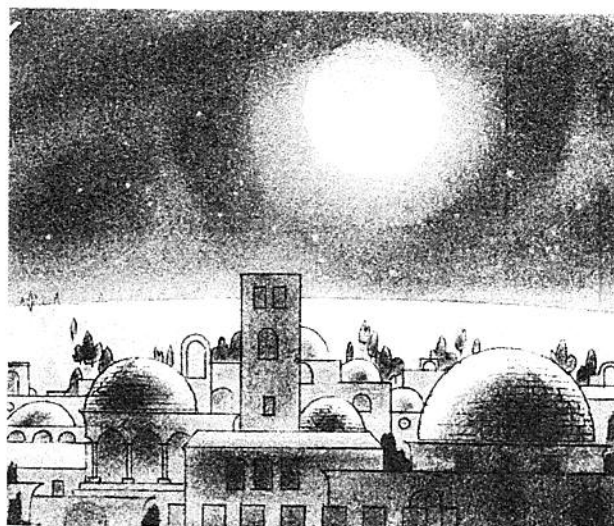
(gai - ety.)
Blät - ter.

N.C.



It Came Upon the Midnight Clear

Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears
Music by Richard Storrs Willis



Moderately

mf

1. It

C F C F D7

(1) came up - on the mid - night clear That glo - rious song of
(2) through the clo - ven skies they come With peace - ful wings un -
(3) lo! the days are has - t'ning on, By proph - ets seen of

mp

G7 C F C F G7

(1) old, From an - gels bend - ing near the earth To touch their harps of
(2) furl'd; And still their heav'n - ly mu - sic floats O'er all the wea - ry
(3) old, When with the ev - er - cir - cling years Shall come the time fore -

C E7 Am

(1) gold. _____ "Peace on the earth, good - will to men, From
 (2) world. _____ A - bove its sad and low - ly plains, They
 (3) told. _____ When the new heav'n and earth shall own The

G D7 G C F

(1) heav'ns all - gra - cious King." The world in sol - emn
 (2) bend on hov - 'ring wing; And ev - er o'er its
 (3) Prince of Peace, their King, And the whole of world send

C F G7 1.2. 3.

(1) still - ness lay To hear the an - gels sing. 2. Still
 (2) Ba - bel sounds The bless - ed an - gels sing. 3. For
 (3) back the song Which now the an - gels sing.



Joy to the World

Words by Isaac Watts; Music by Lowell Mason

Majestically

mf

1 2 1 1 5

The piano introduction is in 2/4 time, marked 'Majestically' and 'mf'. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The introduction ends with a final chord of G4-B4-D5.

D Em D A7

1. Joy to the world! the Lord has
2. Joy to the world! the the Sav - ior
3. He rules the world with truth and

f

The first system of the song features a vocal melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The vocal melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The system includes guitar chord diagrams for D, Em, D, and A7.

D G A D

(1) come: Let earth re - ceive her King. Let
(2) reigns: Let men their songs em - ploy, While
(3) grace, And makes the na - tions prove The

The second system of the song continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The system includes guitar chord diagrams for D, G, A, and D.

(1) ev - 'ry heart pre pare Him
 (2) fields and floods, rocks, hills and
 (3) glo - ries of His righ - teous

(1) room, And heav'n and na - ture sing, and
 (2) plains Re - peat the sound - ing joy, re -
 (3) ness And won - ders of His love, and

(1) heav'n and na - ture sing, And heav'n, and
 (2) peat the sound - ing joy, Re peat, re -
 (3) won - ders of His love, And won - ders.

(1) heav'n and na - ture sing.
 (2) peat the sound - ing joy.
 (3) won - ders of His love.

The First Noël

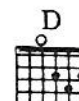
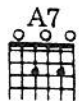
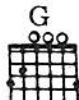
Traditional

Moderately



1. The first No - ël, the an - gel did
 2. They look - ed up and saw a
 3. This star drew nigh to the north -

mf



(1) say, Was to cer - tain poor shep - herds in
 (2) star, Shin - ing in the East be -
 (3) west; O'er Beth le - hem it



(1) fields as they lay; In fields where
 (2) yond as them far; And to the
 (3) took as its rest, And there it








(1) they lay — keep - ing their sheep, On a
 (2) earth it — gave — great light, And —
 (3) did both — stop — and stay, Right —










(1) cold win - ter's night — that was — so deep.
 (2) so it con - tin — ued day — and night.
 (3) o'er — the place — where Je - sus lay.

Chorus








No - ël, — No - ël, — No - ël, — No - ël, —
f









Born is the King — of Is - ra - el.

O Come, All Ye Faithful

Adeste Fideles

English words by Frederick Oakeley; Latin words attributed to
John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading



Broadly

Chord progressions for the first system: G, D, G, D, G, C.

Chord progressions for the second system: G, D#dim, Em, A7, D, A7, D, G, D, Em.

Chord progressions for the third system: D, A7, D, G, D7, G, D7, G.

mf

O - come, all ye faith - ful, Joy - ful and tri -
A - des - te fi - de - les, Lae - ti tri - um -

um - phant, O come ye, O come — ye to
phan - tes, Ve - ni - te, ve - ni - te in

Beth - le - hem. Come and be - hold Him,
Beth - le - hem. Na - tum vi - de - te,

f

Chorus

born the King of an - gels. O come, let us a -
 Re - gem an - ge - lo - rum. Ve - ni - te a - do -

dore Him; O come, let us a - dore Him; O
 re - mus; Ve - ni - te a - do - re - mus; Ve -

come, let us a - dore Him, — Christ, — the Lord.
 ni - te a - do - re - mus, — Do — mi - num.

ff

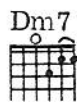
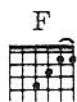
2. Sing, choirs of angels,
 Sing in exultation;
 Sing all ye citizens of heav'n above:
 Glory to God in the Highest.
Chorus

3. Yea, Lord, we greet Thee,
 Born this happy morning;
 Jesus, to Thee be glory giv'n;
 Word of the Father, now in flesh appearing.
Chorus

The Twelve Days of Christmas

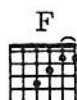
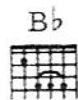
Traditional

Briskly



1. On the first day of Christ - mas, my true love sent to me A

mp



N.C.



par - tridge_ in a pear tree. 2. On the sec-ond day of Christ-mas, my



N.C.



true love sent to me Two tur-tle doves and a par - tridge_ in a pear



N.C.



tree. 3. On the third day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Three French_hens.

Two tur-tle doves and a par - tridge in a pear tree. 4. On the

F Bb F C7 F

fourth day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Four call-ing birds.

F Dm7 Gm7 C7 F C7

Three French_hens, Two tur-tle doves And a par - tridge in a pear tree. 5. On the

F Bb F C7 F

fifth day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Five gold-en rings.

F Dm7 Gm7 C7 F F/A G#dim C7/G

6fr.

Slower

Four call-ing birds, Three French hens, Two tur-tle doves And a

F Dm Bb C7

lightly

N.C.

par - tridge_ in a pear tree. — 6. On the sixth day of Christ-mas, my
 (7) sev-enth day of Christ-mas, my
 (8) eighth day of Christ-mas, my
 (9) ninth day of Christ-mas, my
 (10) tenth day of Christ-mas, my
 (11) lev-enth day of Christ-mas, my
 (12) twelfth day of Christ-mas, my

Repeat as necessary

true love gave to me
 (7) true love gave to me
 (8) true love gave to me
 (9) true love gave to me
 (10) true love gave to me
 (11) true love gave to me
 (12) true love gave to me

Six geese a - lay - ing,
 Sev-en swans a - swim-ming, (to 6)
 Eight maids a - milk - ing, (to 7)
 Nine la - dies danc - ing, (to 8)
 Ten lords a - leap - ing, (to 9)
 E-lev-en pip - ers pip - ing, (to 10)
 Twelve drum-mers drum-ming, (to 11)

Five gold-en

rings. Four call-ing birds, Three French hens, Two tur-tle doves And a

lightly

N.C.

6.-11. 12.

par - tridge_ in a pear tree. — 7. On the
 8. On the
 9. On the
 10. On the
 11. On the e-
 12. On the

tree. —



Away in a Manger

Traditional

Tenderly

F

Bb

F

C7

1. A - way in a man - ger, no crib for a bed, The lit - tle Lord
2. The cat - tle are low - ing, the poor Ba - by wakes, But lit - tle Lord
3. Be near me, Lord Je - sus, I ask Thee to stay Close by me for -

p

F

(1) Je - sus laid down His sweet head. The stars in the sky looked
(2) Je - sus no cry - ing He makes. I love Thee, Lord Je - sus, look
(3) ev - er and love me I pray. Bless all the dear chil - dren in

Bb

F

C7

F

Gm

C7

F

(1) down where He lay, The lit - tle Lord Je - sus a - sleep on the hay.
(2) down from the sky, And stay by my cra - dle till the morn - ing is night.
(3) Thy ten - der care, And take us to heav - en to live with Thee there.

Angels We Have Heard on High



Traditional

Joyously



1. An - gels we have heard on high Sweet - ly sing - ing o'er the plains,
 2. Shep - herds, why this ju - bi - lee? Why your joy - ous strains pro - long?
 3. Come to Beth - le - hem and see Him whose birth the an - gels sing.

(1) And the moun - tains in re - ply Ech - o - ing their joy - ous strains.
 (2) What the glad - some tid - ings be Which in - spire your heav'n - ly song?
 (3) Come a - dore on bend - ed knee Christ the Lord, the new - born King.

G E7 Am D7 Em C

Glo

f

D4 D G D G Am G D

ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - o,

G E7 Am D7 Em C A7

Glo

D4 D G D G Am G D7 G

ri - a in ex - cel - sis De o.

Good King Wenceslas

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

Firmly

Chord progressions for each system:

- System 1: F, Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- System 2: Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- System 3: F, Bb, F, C, F, C, Dm, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- System 4: Dm, C7, Bb, F, Gm, F, Bb, F, C7, F, Bb

Lyrics:

1. Good King Wen - ces - las look'd out on the feast of Ste - phen,
 2. "Hith - er, page, and stand by me, if thou know'st it, tell - ing,
 3. "Bring me flesh and bring me wine, bring me pine logs hith - er.

(1) When the snow lay round a - bout, deep and crisp and e - ven.
 (2) Yon - der peas - ant, who is he? Where and what his dwell - ing?"
 (3) Thou and I will see him dine, when we bear him thith - er."

(1) Bright - ly shone the moon that night, though the frost was cru - el,
 (2) "Sire, he lives a good league hence, un - der - neath the moun - tain;
 (3) Page and mon - arch forth they went, forth they went to - geth - er,

(1) When a poor man came in sight, gath - ring win - ter fu -
 (2) Right a - gainst the for - est fence, by Saint Ag - nes' foun -
 (3) Through the rude wind's wild la - ment and the bit - ter weath -

1. 2.

3.



No chord

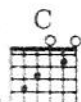
el.
tain."

er.

4.

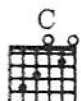
5.

"Sire, the night is dark - er now,
In his mas - ter's steps he trod,



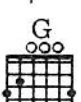
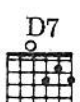
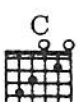
(4) and the wind blows strong - er.
(5) where the snow lay dint - er.

Fails my heart, I know not how,
Heat was in the ver - y sod



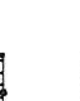
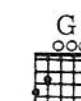
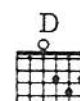
(4) I can go no long - er."
(5) which the Saint had print - ed.

"Mark my foot - steps, my good page,
There - fore, Chris - tian men, be sure,



(4) tread thou in them bold - ly.
(5) wealth or rank pos - sess - ing;

Thou shalt find the win - ter's rage
Ye who now will bless the poor



(4) freeze thy blood less cold
(5) shall your-selves find bless

ly."

ing.



HERE WE COME A-CAROLING THE WASSAIL SONG

Traditional

With spirit

(♩ = ♩.)

D

1 Here we come a - car - ol - ing a - mong the leaves so green;
 (2) are not dai - ly beg - gars that beg from door to door, But
 (3) bless the mas - ter of this house, like - wise the mis - tress too, And

G D A7 D7 G A7

(1) Here we come a - wan - d'ring so fair — to be seen.
 (2) we are neigh - bors' chil - dren whom you have seen be - fore.
 (3) all the lit - tle chil - dren that round the ta - ble go.

Chorus

f

Love and joy come to you, And to you glad Christ-mas

D A7 D G D A7 D G

too, And God bless you and send— you a Hap - py New

D A7 D B7 Gm6 A7 D D7

Year, And God send you a Hap - py New—

G A7 D A7 D B7 Gm6 A7

1. 2. 3.

Year. 2. We 3. God Year.

D

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Traditional

Brightly, with spirit

mf

1. We

G C E7 A7 D7

(1) wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We
 (2) bring us a fig-gy pud-ding; Oh, bring us a fig-gy pud-ding; Oh,
 (3) won't go un-til we've got some; We won't go un-til we've got some; We

G7 C G Am D7 G

(1) wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas and a Hap-py New Year.
 (2) bring us a fig-gy pud-ding and a cup of good cheer.
 (3) won't go un-til we've got some, so bring some out here.

Chorus

Good

G D C G

tid - ings to you wher - ev - er you are; Good

Detailed description: This system contains the first four measures of the song. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Chords G, D, C, and G are indicated above the staff. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are 'tid - ings to you wher - ev - er you are; Good'.

G Am D7 G D7

tid - ings for Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year. 2. Oh, (repeat)
3. We (repeat)
4. We (continue)

Detailed description: This system contains measures 5 through 9. Chords G, Am, D7, G, and D7 are indicated. The melody continues with some triplets in measures 5 and 6. The lyrics are 'tid - ings for Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year.' followed by repeat instructions: '2. Oh, (repeat)', '3. We (repeat)', and '4. We (continue)'.

G C E7 A7 D7

wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We

Detailed description: This system contains measures 10 through 14. Chords G, C, E7, A7, and D7 are indicated. The melody features eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are 'wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We'.

G7 C G Am D7 G

wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 15 through 19. Chords G7, C, G, Am, D7, and G are indicated. The melody concludes with a final G chord. The lyrics are 'wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year.'

Section Two

Popular Christmas Hits

Blue Christmas (Words and Music by Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson) Page 60

Most Christmas songs are filled with warmth, hope and good cheer in celebration of our most beloved holiday. But there's another side to Christmas, too, with special appeal to the country and western music audience. The theme of lost and unrequited love is familiar to all country fans, and here it is given a poignant twist by songwriters Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson. "Blue Christmas" was written in 1948, and country singer Ernest Tubb made it a hit that same year. Both Elvis Presley and Hugo Winterhalter had popular versions of the song, but it remains steadfastly a country classic.

C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S (Words by Jenny Lou Carson; Music by Eddy Arnold) Page 76

Country singer Eddy Arnold's contribution to Christmas, which he wrote in 1949 with Jenny Lou Carson, is a reminder of the day's true meaning. "C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S" makes an acronym of the true symbols of Christmas: C for the Christ Child; H for the herald angels; R for the Redeemer; I for Israel, where Christ was born; S for the star that guided T, the three Wise Men; M for the manger where Jesus lay; A for all Christ means to each of us; and S for the shepherds, the first to enter the stable in worship. Both Eddy Arnold and Jim Reeves made classic recordings of this little song with its simple melody.

Christmas for Cowboys (Words and Music by Steve Weisberg) Page 68

Steve Weisberg was born and raised in Dallas, but he makes no claim to being a cowboy (though he does think that cowboy boots are the only appropriate footwear). In 1975, Weisberg, playing lead guitar, was recording a Christmas album in Los Angeles with singer John Denver. Though Denver usually writes and records his own material, the album was one song short, and Weisberg got his chance. Using a melody that he had had in mind for a while, he stayed up all night and came up with "Christmas for Cowboys," which soon became a part of Denver's Rocky Mountain Christmas album.

Christmas in Killarney (Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon) Page 54

Down in the southwest corner of Ireland, not far from Tralee and Killorglin and Cahirciveen, is the picturesque town of Killarney. Spring is greener there and summer is lovelier, the residents say, just because it's Killarney (rhymes with "blarney"). And in Killarney Christmas is more Christmasy, agreed the writers of this song, John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon (Irishmen all). Dennis Day, the Irish tenor whose voice was compounded of the greenest shamrocks, introduced this lyrical ballad in 1951 with a recording that quickly became a best-seller.

Christmas Is (Words by Spence Maxwell; Music by Percy Faith) Page 70

Percy Faith, so well known for his lush, super-symphonic arrangements of popular and semiclassical favorites, also turned his hand to songwriting. In 1966, with lyricist Spence Maxwell, he composed "Christmas Is," a gleaming compendium of some of the things that make Christmas Christmas—the sights of holly, tinsel, sparkling snow and Santa, and the sounds of bells, carols and children's laughter. What makes our holiday of holidays so special, though, is not gifts and feasting, but the feelings—the sharing, the remembering, the hoping—that make it a season of joy for all men.

The Christmas Song (Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire) (Lyric and Music by Mel Tormé and Robert Wells) Page 47

In 1946, Mel Tormé known as "The Velvet Fog," made the holiday season considerably brighter with the song he wrote (with lyrics by his friend Robert Wells) about the indoor and outdoor joys of the Yuletide season. It was "The Christmas Song," also frequently called by its first line—"Chestnuts roasting on an open fire." Jack Frost, carolers, people dressed up like Eskimos—these are part of the outdoor fun. Inside we have the smell of turkey roasting, tiny tots with their eyes glowing and the promise of Santa's visit down the chimney. Nat King Cole's 1946 recording of the song has become a perennial Christmas classic.

The Christmas Waltz (Words by Sammy Cahn; Music by Jule Styne) Page 86

The famous songwriting team of Sammy Cahn and Jule Styne ("Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!") was also responsible for the 1954 tune "The Christmas Waltz." Cahn told of how it came about: "Every time we would get ready to write a song together, Jule Styne would warm up at the piano by playing a tango and a Viennese-sounding waltz. One day Jule came to me and said, 'Frank Sinatra wants a Christmas song.' I said, 'How could anybody do a Christmas song after Bing Crosby did "White Christmas"?' But Jule said, 'Sammy, Frank wants a Christmas song!' So I said, 'Okay then, would you mind slowing down "Vienna"?' And that's how Jule Styne and I wrote 'The Christmas Waltz.'"

Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas (Words and Music by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane) Page 50

There was always something of the vulnerable child about Judy Garland. Her biggest leap to fame came as a young starlet when she played little Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz* in 1939. Five years later, she had hardly grown up at all, but her eyes were just as liquid, her mouth just as prone to a quiver and her way with a song still absolutely unforgettable. That was 1944, and she was starring in *Meet Me in St. Louis*, "a love of a film," as one critic put it. In addition to "The Trolley Song" and "The Boy Next Door," the musical score by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane offered "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas"—so movingly done in the Garland style that a box of tissues became almost a necessity for moviegoers.

I'll Be Home for Christmas (Words by Kim Gannon; Music by Walter Kent) Page 52

In 1943 the world was at war, and many thousands of American men and women in the service would be spending Christmas far from home. As a special gift to them and their families came this lovely, tender ballad, recorded by Bing Crosby. Just a year earlier, Bing had had a best-seller with Irving Berlin's "White Christmas," and his recording of this new song by Kim Gannon and Walter Kent also passed the million-record mark in sales. On December 17, 1965, the Crosby recording became the first "request" that was broadcast into outer space. As astronauts James Lovell and Frank Borman were hurtling back to earth aboard Gemini 7 after their record 206 orbits, a NASA transmitter asked if there was any music they would especially like to hear. Their immediate reply? Bing's "I'll Be Home for Christmas."

The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot (Words and Music by Tommie Connor, Jimmy Leach and Michael Carr) Page 65

Written in 1937 by three Englishmen, "The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot" is in the tradition of what song scholar Sigmund Spaeth called "The Songs of Self Pity." Sentimental songs, especially those about a poor or unhappy or dying child, date back to the Victorian Era, and enjoyed a resurgence of popularity during the 1930s and into the '40s. In fact, the tradition has been kept alive in many country songs to this day. This sample was recorded by Nat King Cole, who made many Christmas songs popular hits.

The Merry Christmas Polka (Words by Paul Francis Webster; Music by Sonny Burke) Page 56

Polkas first achieved popularity in the United States during the 1930s, though their appeal remained largely an ethnic one until 1948, when bandleader Frankie Yankovic, who had begun including polka versions of popular songs in his repertoire, scored a major hit with "Just Because." Even before that, though, The Andrews Sisters made the "Beer Barrel Polka" one of the most memorable songs of World War II. The '40s saw the floodgates open, and polkas and polka versions became proven sellers. Lyricist Paul Francis Webster, one of the proudest products of Tin Pan Alley, wrote many hits with a host of legendary collaborators beginning in 1928. He won three Academy Awards: for "Secret Love," "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing" and "The Shadow of Your Smile." He teamed up with noted composer Sonny Burke to write this Christmas song, polka-style, in 1949.

Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree (Words and Music by Johnny Marks) Page 84

Johnny Marks was a man of many achievements. His Phi Beta Kappa key represents what his head could do, and such inspirational songs as "Anyone Can Move a Mountain" demonstrate what his heart could do. And his "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" is a phenomenon on both levels—and the second most popular Christmas song ever written. "Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree" is another favorite, written by Marks in 1958, when rock 'n' roll was affecting even Christmas music. Brenda Lee's 1958 recording was a big hit. The scene is the Christmas hop, and the dancing is being done in that "new old-fashioned way."

Take Me Back to Toyland (Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe) Page 74

In the late 1950s and early '60s, Kal Mann and Bernie Lowe seemed to specialize in the exuberant rock 'n' roll songs and dances of the era. Mann discovered and managed "twister" Chubby Checker and wrote "Let's Twist Again" for him. From there, he set dance floors rocking to "The Wah-Watusi," "Hully Gully Baby" and "The Bristol Stomp." Together with Lowe he wrote "(Let Me Be Your) Teddy Bear," a hit for Elvis Presley in 1957, and "Wild One," sung by Bobby Rydell in 1960. But in 1955, the Philadelphia-born team came up with a much gentler song. Taking their cue from Victor Herbert, they composed the waltzing "Take Me Back to Toyland," a perfect tune for the Christmas season.

That's What I Want for Christmas (Words by Irving Caesar; Music by Gerald Marks) Page 79

Written for a 1936 Shirley Temple movie, Stowaway, "That's What I Want for Christmas" was not an integral part of the film, but was tagged on at the end. The lyrics are typical of those that Shirley Temple did so well as a child, and reading them, one can almost hear her singing the song. Irving Caesar, one of the pioneers of American popular songwriting, wrote lyrics for Broadway shows and movies with some of the greatest composers of the century, including George Gershwin, Vincent Youmans, Sigmund Romberg and his collaborator on "That's What I Want for Christmas," Gerald Marks. Marks, who also wrote for the stage and screen, is credited with a number of classics, among them "All of Me" and "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?," which he also wrote in 1936 with Irving Caesar.

We Need a Little Christmas (Lyrics and Music by Jerry Herman) Page 62

One of the jolliest of modern Christmas anthems came to us from the Broadway stage. Jerry Herman, whose scores (Milk and Honey, Dear World, Mack and Mabel and, of course, Hello, Dolly!, Mame and La Cage aux Folles) have earned all sorts of awards, wrote "We Need a Little Christmas" in 1966 for Mame. Based on Patrick Dennis's autobiographical novel (later a play and a movie) Auntie Mame, the musical told of the unconventional Mame Dennis (Angela Lansbury) and her nephew Patrick. Depressed and down-on-their-luck, Mame and Patrick, joined by their servants Agnes Gooch and Ito the butler, sing that, even though it's too early in the year, they need the holly, the candles, the carols, the laughter, the singing—the spirit that only Christmas can bring.

Welcome Christmas (From "How the Grinch Stole Christmas") Page 72
(Music by Albert Hague; lyrics by Dr. Seuss)

For many hundreds of years, "Welcome Christmas" was known only as the beloved hymn of Hu, a tiny, forgotten village in northern Norway, whose inhabitants spoke Huvian, a language of unknown origin. In the late 1800s, when Norwegian officials found themselves unable to communicate with the Hus, they sent for famed linguist and anthropologist Allistair McGuinn of Scotland. After many years of living with and studying the Hus, McGuinn translated many of their myths, legends, and hymns, including "Welcome Christmas." But it was not until the mid-1960s, when Dr. Seuss and Albert Hague collaborated on this partial-English translation, that this hymn became known to carolers everywhere.

Will Santy Come to Shanty Town? Page 82
(Words and Music by Eddy Arnold, Steve Nelson and Ed Nelson, Jr.)

Nashville Hall of Fame songwriter Steve Nelson, whose other works include "Peter Cottontail," "Frosty the Snow Man" and "Smokey the Bear," recalled that he was writing a number of Christmas songs in the late 1940s, when he and his brother, Ed Nelson, Jr., decided to write one about the poor boys—the boys from the other side of the tracks. Once they got the rhyme "Santy-shanty," the rest was easy, he said, but it takes a lot of feeling and sensitivity to write a lasting song like this one. Country great Eddy Arnold collaborated with the Nelsons on writing the song and later made a best-selling recording of it.

The Christmas Song

(Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire)

Lyric and Music by
Mel Tormé and Robert Wells

Slowly

mp

3

3

3

3

C6 Dm7 G7 Cmaj9 Dm7/G G7-9 C6 Gm7 C7

Chest-nuts roast-ing on an o-pen fire, Jack Frost nip-ping at your

F E7 Am Fm6 C F#m7-5 B7-9

nose, Yule-tide car-ols be-ing sung by a choir And

3

3

3

E Fm7 Bb7-9 Eb Dm7 G7 C Dm7/G

6fr. 6fr. 3fr.

folks dressed up like Es-ki-mos. Ev-'ry-bod-y knows a tur-key and some

The Christmas Song

Cmaj7 Dm7/G G7-9 C Gm7 C7 F Bb9

mis-tle - toe Help to make the sea-son bright.

Am Fm6 C B7-9 Em7-5 6fr. A7 5fr. Dm7-5 4fr. G7

Ti - ny tots with their eyes all a - glow Will find it hard to sleep to-

C Gm7 C9 Gm7 C9

night. They know that San - ta's on his way; He's load - ed

Gm7 C9 Fmaj9 Fm7 Bb9

lots of toys and good-ies on his sleigh. And ev-'ry moth-er's child - is gon-na

Ebmaj9 Am7 D7-5 G7
 3fr. 3fr.

spy _____ To see if rein-deer real-ly know how to fly. And
 held back in tempo

(No chord) C9 B9 Bb9 A9 Ab9 G9 G7-9 C Gm7 C7
 5fr. 4fr. 3fr. 2fr.

so I'm of-fer-ing this sim - ple phrase To kids from one to nine-ty-

F Bb9 Am7 Bb9 Cmaj7 D13-9
 7fr.

two; Al-though it's been said man-y times, man-y ways, "Mer-ry

Em7-5 Am7 Dm7-5 G7-9 Cmaj7
 6fr. 5fr. 5fr.

slower
 Christ - mas to you."

L.H.

Have Yourself

from the MGM film Meet Me in St. Louis
Words and Music by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane

a Merry Little Christmas

Slowly and delicately

Chords: C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7

Have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas; Let your heart be light.

mp

Chords: C, Am7, Dm7, G7, E7, A7, D7, G7

From now on, our trou-bles will be out of sight.

Chords: C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7

Have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas; Make the Yule-tide gay.

Chords: C, Am7, Dm7, E7-9, Am, G#aug, C/G

From now on, our trou-bles will be miles a-way.

cresc.

F#m7-5 5fr. Fm+7 4fr. Em7 Ebdim Dm7 G7 Cmaj7

Here we are as in old-en days, hap-py gold-en days of yore;

mf

F#m7-5 5fr. B7 5fr. Em Ab7 G/D Am7 Ab7-5 3fr. Dm7/G G7

Faith-ful friends who are dear to us gath-er near to us once more.

mp sub.

C Am7 Dm7 G7 C Am7 Dm7 G7

Through the years we all will be to-geth-er If the Fates al-low.

Em7 Am7 Bm7-5 E7-9 Am G#aug

Hang a shin-ing star up-on the high-est bough, And

cresc. f pp sub.

Fmaj7 Dm7 G7-9 C Cmaj7 N.C.

have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas now.

I'll Be Home for Christmas

Words by Kim Gannon; Music by Walter Kent



Moderately slow, in two ($\text{♩} = 1$ beat)

L.H. *pp*

mp smoothly

I'll be home for Christ - mas;

You can plan on me. Please have

snow and mis - tle - toe And pres - ents on the

Chords: C, Eb dim, Dm7, Dm7/G, G7+5, C, Gm6, A7, Dm7, Edim, F6, G7, C, Am, D7

tree. Christ - mas Eve will find me

Chords: Dm7/G, G9+5, C, Ebdim, Dm7

Where the love - light gleams. L.H.

Chords: Dm7/G, G7+5, C, Gm6, A7, Dm7

I'll be home for Christ - mas If on - ly

Chords: F6, Fm6, C, A7+5, D7

1. in my dreams. 2. dreams.

Chords: Dm7, G7-9, C, Dm7, G7-9, C, Ab7, Cmaj9

Christmas in Killarney

Words and Music by John Redmond,
James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon



Irish jig tempo

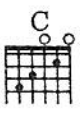
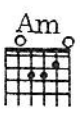
f The hol-ly green, the i-vy green. The

pret-ti - est pic-ture you've ev - er seen Is Christ-mas in Kil-lar - ney With

all of the folks at home. It's nice, you know, to kiss your beau While

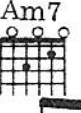
cud-dl - ing un-der the mis - tle-toe, And San - ta Claus you know, of course. Is

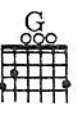




one of the boys from home. The door is al-ways o-pen; The neigh-bors pay a call; And

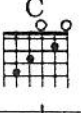
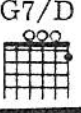


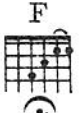
Fa - ther John be-fore he's gone Will bless the house and all. How





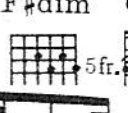
grand it feels to click your heels And join in the fun of the jigs and reels; I'm





hand - ing you no blar-ney, The likes you've nev - er known Is
 slowing down very slow

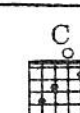


Christ-mas in Kil-lar-ney With all of the folks at home. The all of the folks at home.









in tempo

The Merry Christmas Polka

Words by Paul Francis Webster; Music by Sonny Burke



Moderate polka tempo

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry Christmas Polka'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics 'They're' are written above the final measure of the system.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the melody and bass line from the first system. Above the first measure, there is a guitar chord diagram for C major. Above the fourth measure, there is a guitar chord diagram for G7. The lyrics 'tun - ing up the fid - dles now, the fid - dles now, the' are written below the staff.

The third system of musical notation. It continues the melody and bass line. Above the first measure, there is a guitar chord diagram for C major. Above the seventh measure, there is a guitar chord diagram for G7 with a 'sim.' (simile) marking. The lyrics 'fid - dles now; There's wine to warm the mid - dles now and so' are written below the staff.

The fourth system of musical notation, which includes two endings. The first ending is marked '1. D7' and the second ending is marked '2. D7'. Above the first measure of the first ending, there is a guitar chord diagram for D7. Above the fourth measure of the first ending, there is a guitar chord diagram for G7. Above the first measure of the second ending, there is a guitar chord diagram for D7. Above the fourth measure of the second ending, there is a guitar chord diagram for G7. Above the seventh measure of the second ending, there is a guitar chord diagram for C major. The lyrics 'set your head a - whirl. A - get your-self a girl.' are written below the staff.

C

G7

Now ev - 'ry heart will

C

G7

start to tin - gle, When sleigh bells jin - gle on San - ta's

C

G7

sleigh; To - geth - er we will greet Kris

C

G7

Ab7

Dm7

G7

Krin - gle And an - oth - er Christ - mas

C

N.C.

Day.

Come on and
mf sub.

The Merry Christmas Polka

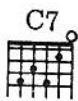
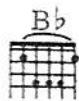
Chorus



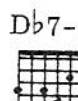
dance dance the mer - ry Christ - mas pol - ka;
 dance the mer - ry Christ - mas pol - ka;
 mf - f Let ev - 'ry -
 Let ev - 'ry



one be hap - py and gay.
 la - dy step with her beau
 Oh, it's the
 A - round a



time tree to be jol - ly and deck the halls with hol - ly; So
 tree to the ceil - ing with lots of time for steal - ing Those



N.C.

let's have a jol - ly hol - i - day.
 kiss - es be - neath the mis - tle - toe.
 Come on and
 Come on and

F

dance the mer-ry Christ-mas pol-ka; An-oth-er
dance the mer-ry Christ-mas pol-ka; With ev-'ry -

Bb **A7** **Bb**

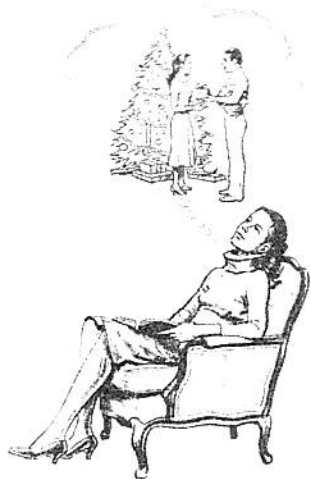
joy-ous sea-son has be- gun. Roll out the Yule- tide—
bod- y join-ing in the fun; Roll out the bar- rels that

C7 **Am7** **Dm7** **Gm7**

bar- rels and sing out the car- ols, A mer- ry Christ-mas
cheer you, and shout till they hear you, A mer- ry Christ-mas

C7 **1. F** **N.C.** **2. F**

ev- 'ry - one! Come on and ev- 'ry - one!



Blue Christmas

Words and Music by
Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson



Moderately slow, with expression

Sheet music for "Blue Christmas" by Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson. The tempo is "Moderately slow, with expression". The music is written for piano and voice.

The lyrics are:

I'll have a
blue
Christ-mas with- out you; I'll be so
blue
think- ing a - bout you. Dec - o -
ra - tions of red on a green Christ-mas tree

Chords and Fingerings:

- F (Finger 1)
- Abdim (Finger 1)
- C7 (Finger 1)
- Gm (Finger 1)
- C7 (Finger 1)
- F (Finger 1)
- Am7-5 (Finger 1)
- D7 (Finger 1)
- Am7-5 (Finger 1)
- D7 (Finger 1)
- Gm (Finger 1)
- D7 (Finger 1)
- Gm (Finger 1)

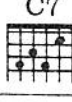





 N.C.

Won't mean a thing if you're not here with me. I'll have a



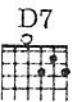
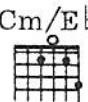


blue Christ-mas, that's cer-tain; And when that

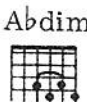




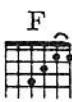
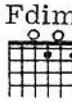
blue heart-ache starts hurt-in', You'll be



do-in' all right with your Christ-mas of white, But

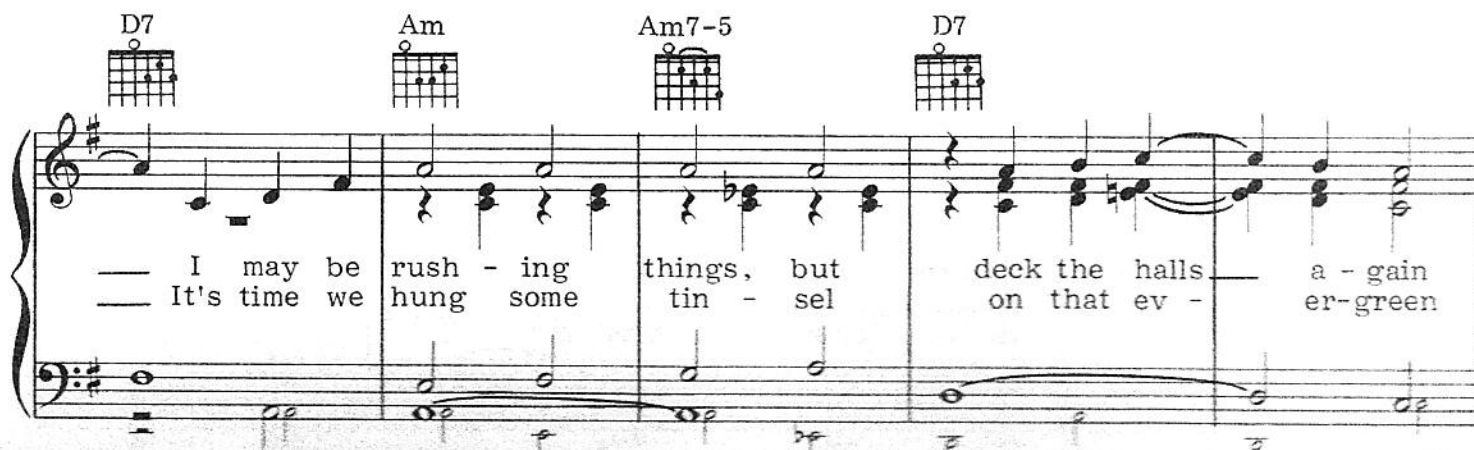
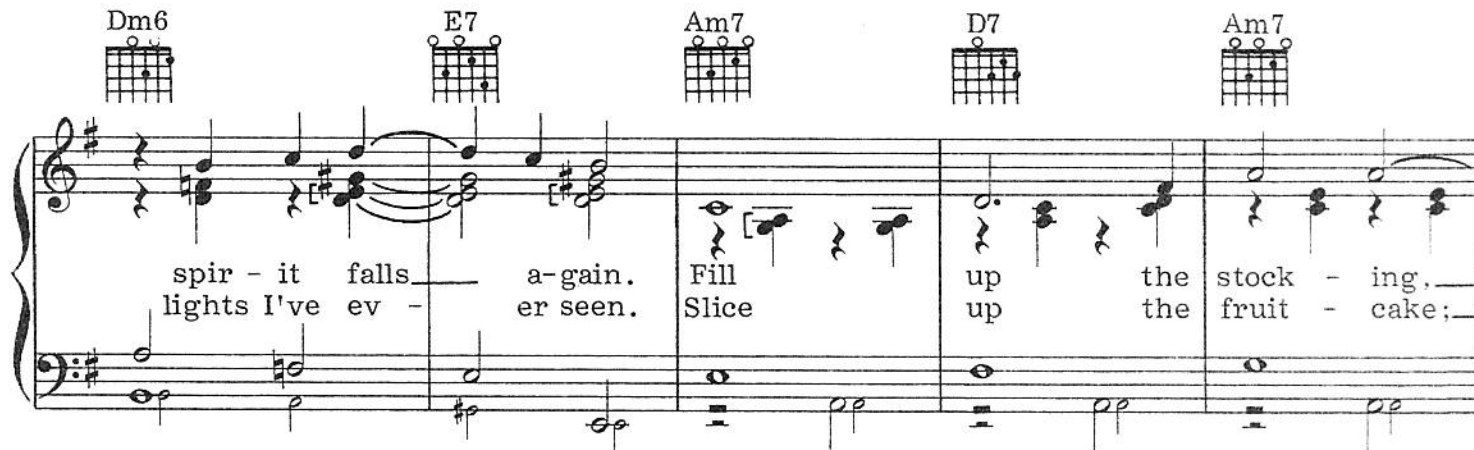
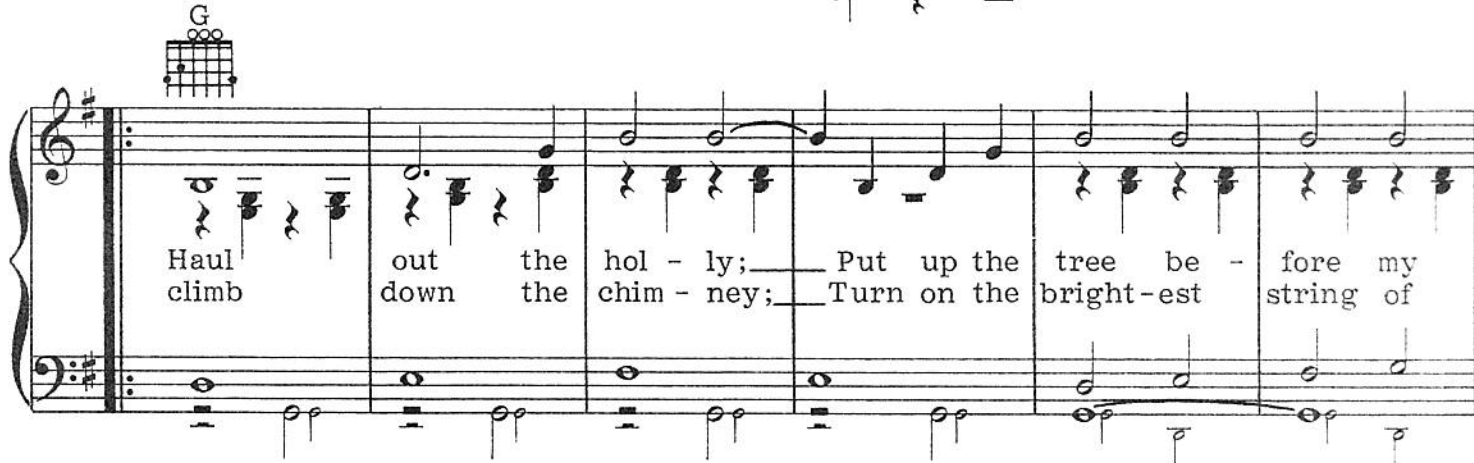

I'll have a blue, blue Christ-mas. *slower*

We Need a Little Christmas

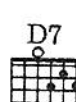
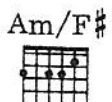
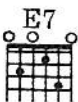


from the musical production Mame
Music and Lyric by Jerry Herman

Brightly (as a polka)



Bm7-5



now.
bough.

For
For

we
I've

need a lit-tle
grown a lit-tle

Christ-mas
lean - er,



N.C.

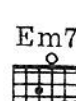
Right this ver-y
Grown a lit-tle

min-ute,
cold-er,

Can-dles in the
Grown a lit-tle

win-dow,
sad-der,

Car-ols at the
Grown a lit-tle



spin-et. Yes, we
old-er, And I

need a lit-tle
need a lit-tle

Christ-mas
an - gel

Right this ver-y
Sit - ting on my

min-ute. It
shoul-der, —

1.



N.C.



N.C.

has - n't snowed a sin-gle flur-ry, But San - ta, dear, we're in a hur-ry; So

We Need a Little Christmas

2. Am N.C. Am7 D7 G E7 Am/F# E7/G#

Need a lit - tle Christ - mas now. For we

Am D7 G C Am

need a lit - tle mu - sic, Need a lit - tle laugh - ter, Need a lit - tle

D7 G N.C. C Am7 D7

sing - ing Ring - ing through the raft - er, And we need a lit - tle snap - py

G Em7 Am N.C. Am7 D7 G

"Hap - py ev - er af - ter," Need a lit - tle Christ - mas now. *sfz*

The musical score is written for guitar and piano. It consists of four systems of music. Each system includes guitar chords above the staff and piano accompaniment below. The first system starts with a second ending bracket. The second system has five measures. The third system has five measures. The fourth system has six measures, ending with a forte (sfz) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords that support the melody. The guitar part provides harmonic structure with various chords and a final flourish.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT SANTA CLAUS FORGOT

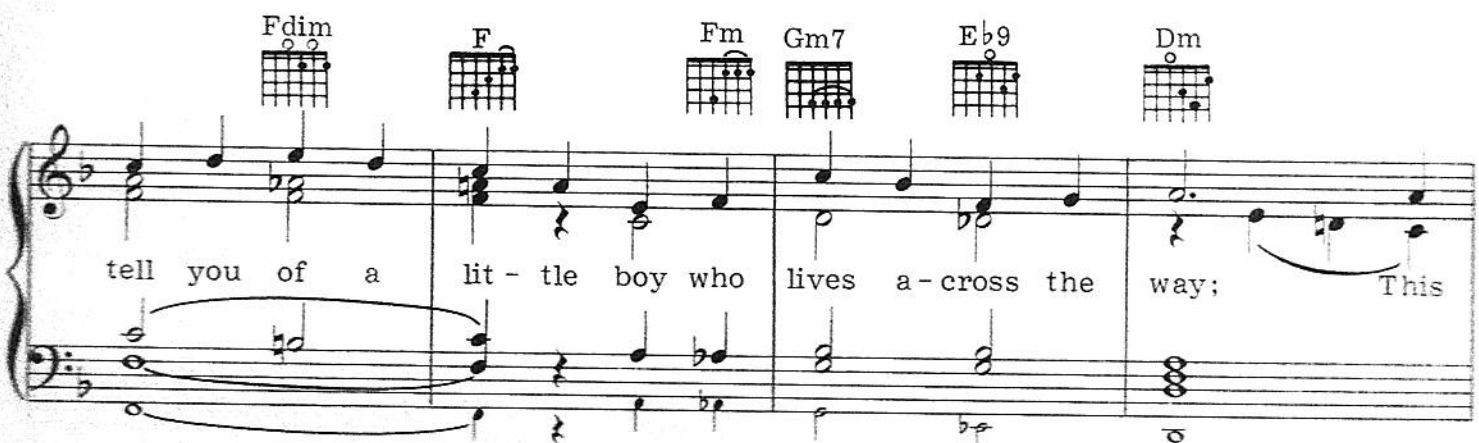
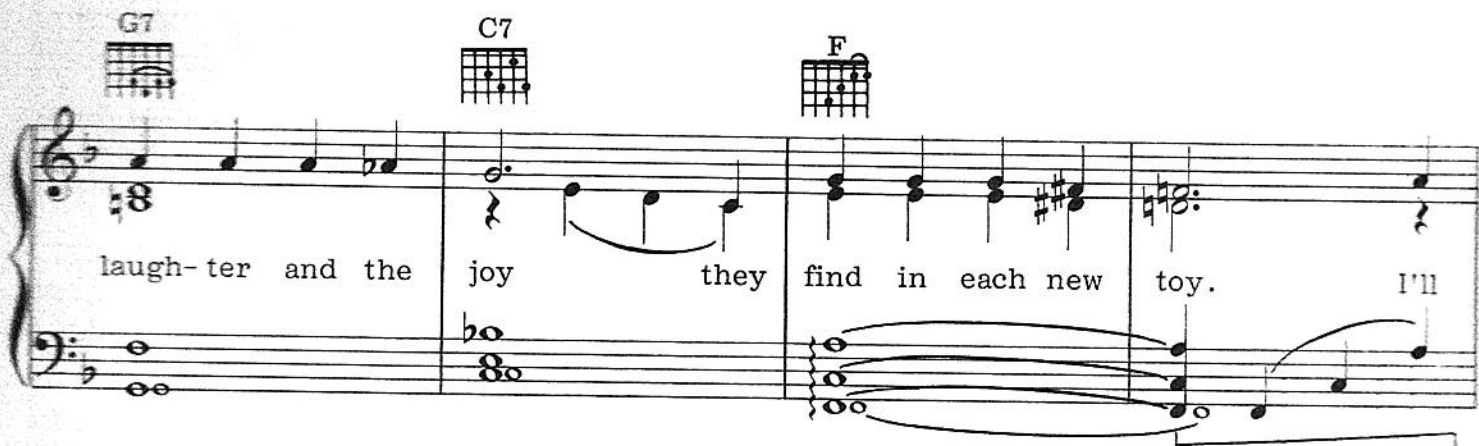
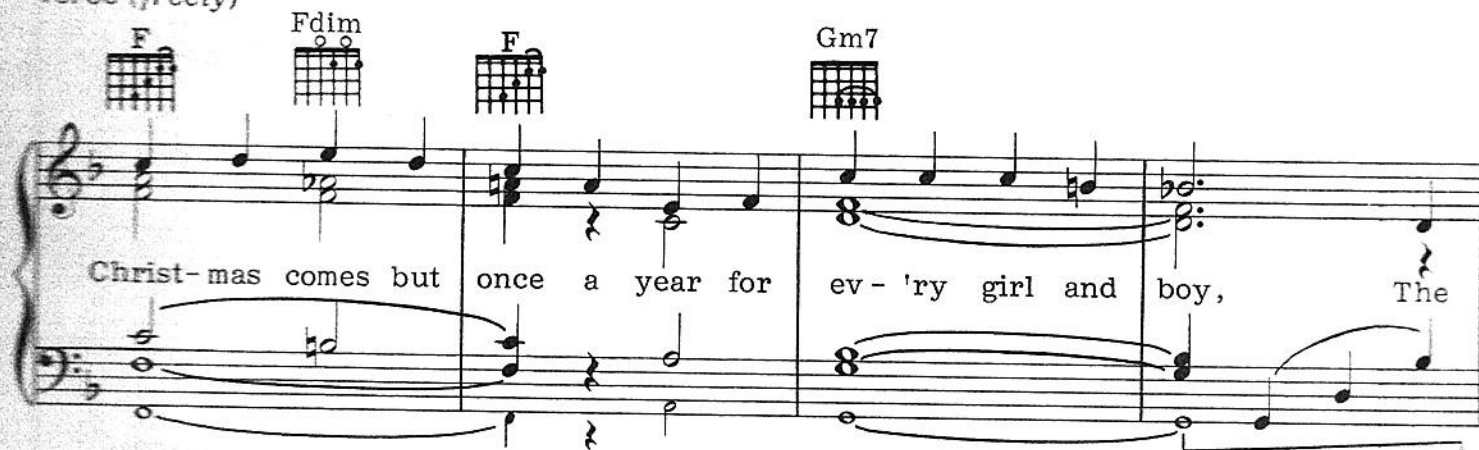
Words and Music by Tommie Connor, Jimmy Leach and Michael Carr



Moderately



Verse (freely)



The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot

G9 **Db9** **C7**

lit - tle fel - ler's Christ - mas is just an - oth - er day. He's the

Moderately, in tempo

Chorus **F** **Am7-5 4fr.** **D7 3fr.** **G7**

lit - tle boy that San - ta Claus for - got, And

Gm7 **C7** **Gm7-5** **C7** **F**

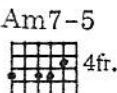
good - ness knows he did - n't want a lot. He

F/A 6fr. **Abdim** **Gm7** **C7**

sent a note to San - ta for some sol - diers and a drum; It

Gm7 **Eb9 6fr.** **C9** **Am7-5 4fr.** **D7-9 4fr.** **Gm7** **C9**

broke his lit - tle heart when he found San - ta had - n't come. In the



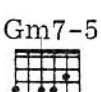
street, he en - vies all those luck - y boys, Then

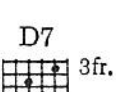







wan-ders home to last year's bro - ken toys. I'm so





sor-ry for that lad-die; He has-n't got a dad-dy, The lit-tle boy that




1.     2.   

San-ta Claus for- got. He's the got.

Christmas for Cowboys

Words and Music by Steve Weisberg

Moderate country waltz (♩ to be played as $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{♩}}} \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{♩}}} \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{♩}}})$

mp

B $\flat$ F C7 F

1. 2. 3. A 4. It's

ped. sim. throughout

B $\flat$ F C7 Dm

(1) Tall in the sad - dle we spend Christ - mas Day,
 (2) Back in the cit - ies, they have dif - f'rent ways,
 (3) camp - fire for warmth as we stop for the night;
 (4) tall in the sad - dle we spend Christ - mas Day, The

B $\flat$ F C7 F

(1) Driv - in' the cat - tle on the snow - cov - ered plains.
 (2) Foot - ball and egg - nog — and Christ - mas pa - rades.
 (3) stars o - ver - head — are the Christ - mas - tree lights.
 (4) Driv - in' the cat - tle on the snow - cov - ered plains. The

B $\flat$ F C7 Dm

(1) All of the good gifts giv - en to - day;
 (2) I'll take the blan - ket; I'll take the reins;
 (3) wind sings a hymn as we bow down to pray;
 (4) So man - y gifts have been o - pened to - day; It's

B $\flat$ F C7 1. 2. 3. F

(1) Ours is the sky and the wide o - pen range.
 (2) Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen plains.
 (3) Christ - mas for cow-boys and the wide o - pen range.
 (4) Ours is the sky and the wide o - pen

4. F B $\flat$ F C7

range. It's Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen

F B $\flat$ F C7 F

plains.



CHRISTMAS IS

Words by Spence Maxwell

Music by Percy Faith



Slowly, with a lilt (♩ = ♪♩)

Chord diagrams: C, Am7, Dm7, Dm7/G

mp Christ - mas is sleigh bells; Christ - mas is shar - ing;

Christ - mas is hol - ly; Christ - mas is car - ing.

ped. sim. throughout

Christ-mas is chil-dren who just can't go to sleep.
Christ-mas is car - ols to warm you in the snow;

Christ-mas is mem'-ries, the kind you al - ways keep.
Christ-mas is bed - time where no one wants to go.

Chord diagrams: C, Am7, Dm7, G7, C9

Deck the halls and give a cheer
All the world is tin - sel bright,
For all the
So glad to

F G7 C Am7

things that Christ-mas is each year.
know that Christ-mas is to - night.
Christ - mas, mer - ry
Christ - mas, mer - ry

Dm7 E7 Am F Fm6

Christ - mas, -
Christ - mas, -
When all your wish - es come true.

1. C/G Dm7/G G7 C E7 F G7

all your wish - es come true.
Christ - mas, mer - ry

2. Dm7/G G7 C Gm/Bb A7 F Fm6

Christ-mas; -
May all your wish - es come true.

C/G Dm7/G G7 C

Welcome Christmas

(From "How the Grinch Stole Christmas")

Music by Albert Hague; lyrics by Dr. Seuss

Moderately

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano introduction in 4/4 time, marked 'Moderately' and 'f' (forte). The introduction consists of four measures of piano accompaniment. The vocal melody begins in measure 5 with the lyrics 'Fah who for - aze!'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line. The score is divided into three systems, each with guitar chord diagrams above the vocal line. The lyrics are: 'Fah who for - aze! Dah who dor - aze! Wel - come Christ - mas', 'Come... this way! Fah who for - aze! Dah who dor - aze!', and 'Wel - come Christ - mas, Christ - mas Day! Wel - come, wel - come! Wel - come Christ - mas!'.

System 1 (Measures 5-7):

- Measure 5: *mf* Fah who for - aze!
- Measure 6: Dah who dor - aze!
- Measure 7: Wel - come Christ - mas

System 2 (Measures 8-10):

- Measure 8: Come... this way!
- Measure 9: Fah who for - aze!
- Measure 10: Dah who dor - aze!

System 3 (Measures 11-13):

- Measure 11: Wel - come Christ - mas,
- Measure 12: Christ - mas Day!
- Measure 13: Wel - come, wel - come!
Wel - come Christ - mas!

14

E $\flat$ Fm7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$

Fah who_ rah - mus! Wel - come, wel - come! Dah who_ dah - mus,
 Fah who_ rah - mus Wel - come Christ - mas! Dah who_ dah - mus,

17

Dm7-5 G7 Cm G/D

Christ - mas_ Day is in our grasp! So long as we have
 Christ - mas_ Day will al - ways be just as long as

20

C/E D7 G7 C Dm7 G7

hands to clasp! Fah who for - aze!_ Dah who dor - aze!_
 we have we!

23

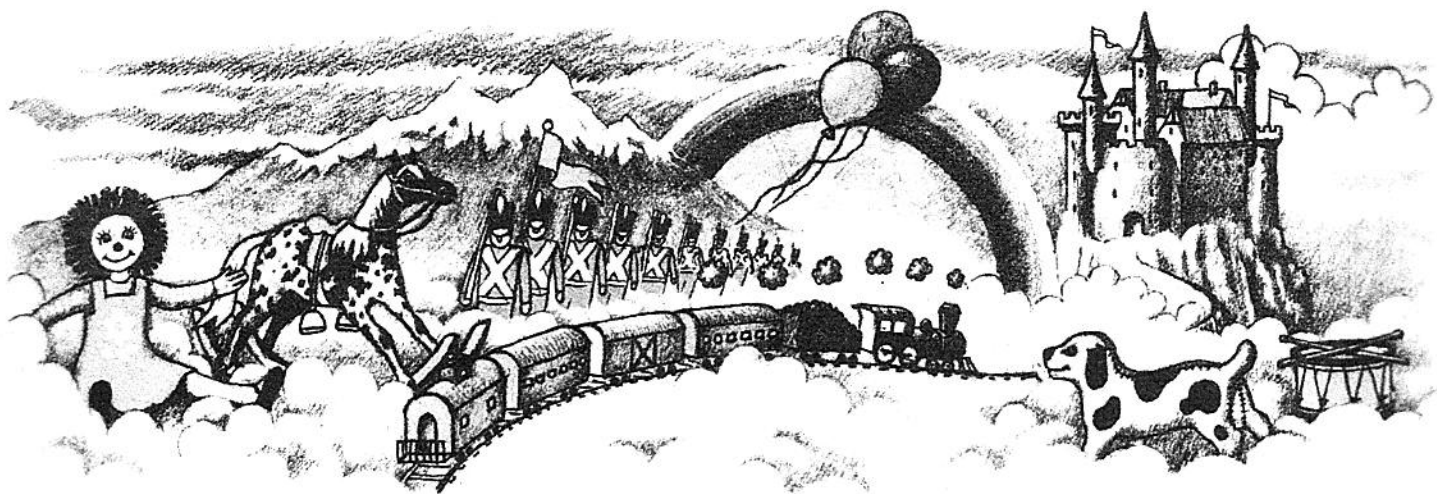
C Em Am7 Dm7 G7 C

Wel - come_ Christ - mas! Bring_ your cheer. Fah who for - aze!

26

Dm7 G7 C F 1. C/G G7 C 2. C/G G7 C

Dah who dor - aze! Wel - come. all who's far and near. far and near._



Take Me Back to Toyland

Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe

Gentle and lilting

pp

p

Please take me back to Toy - land;

ped. sim.

Ev - 'ry - one's hap - py there. It's more than a

G7 Em7 Am7 D7

girl and boy_ land Where dreams just like toys can be

F/G G13-9 C Cdim C

shared. If you be- lieve in Toy- land, Be- lieve in

Cdim C E7 F F#dim

things that you can - not see; All the world would be- come a

C/G Gm6 A7 Dm7 G7 C

joy - land; What a won- der - ful world this would be.



C H R I S T M A S

Words by Jenny Lou Carson; Music by Eddy Arnold

Moderately

L.H. *mp* When

The piano introduction is in C major, 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with a whole note C4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The second measure has a treble clef with a whole note E4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The third measure has a treble clef with a whole note G4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a whole note A4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The tempo is marked 'Moderately' and the dynamics are 'L.H. mp'.

Verse (rather freely)

C F#m7-5 5fr. F7 5fr. C/E

I was but a young-ster, Christ-mas meant one thing, That

The first system of the verse consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with a whole note C4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The second measure has a treble clef with a whole note E4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The third measure has a treble clef with a whole note G4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a whole note A4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The tempo is marked 'Moderately' and the dynamics are 'L.H. mp'.

D#dim Dm7 Gaug Em7 A7

I'd be get-ting lots of toys that day. I

The second system of the verse consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with a whole note C4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The second measure has a treble clef with a whole note E4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The third measure has a treble clef with a whole note G4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a whole note A4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The tempo is marked 'Moderately' and the dynamics are 'L.H. mp'.

Dm7 G7 Em7 Am7

learned a whole lot dif-f'rent when Moth-er sat me down And

The third system of the verse consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with a whole note C4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The second measure has a treble clef with a whole note E4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The third measure has a treble clef with a whole note G4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a whole note A4 and a bass clef with a whole note C2. The tempo is marked 'Moderately' and the dynamics are 'L.H. mp'.

D7 G7 8va

taught me to spell Christ-mas this way:

Chorus (moderately, in tempo)

C F

"C" is for the Christ child born up - on this day;

C Am Dm7 G7 N.C.

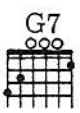
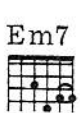
"H" for her - ald an - gels in the night.

C F

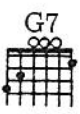
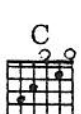
"R" means our Re - deem - er; "I" means Is - ra - el;

G7 C

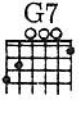
"S" is for the star that shone so bright.

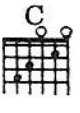
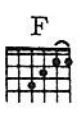

"T" is for three wise men, They who trav-eled far.

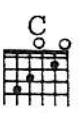




"M" is for the man-ger where He lay. *8va* "A"'s for all He

stands for; "S" means shep-herds came, And that's why there's a



Christ - mas Day.



That's What I Want for Christmas

Words by Irving Caesar

Music by Gerald Marks

Moderately

G D7 G D7

Make my mom-my's life a song; Keep my dad-dy safe and strong;
I don't want e- lec-tric trains, Twen-ty-dol-lar aer-o-planes.

mp simply

G G7 C Cm6 G/D A7 Cm6 D7

Let me have them all year long; That's what I want for Christ-mas.
Free our friends of aches and pains; That's what I want for Christ-mas.

That's What I Want for Christmas

G Bbdim Am7 D7 G D7

Let my dolls be made of rags, Fire-man hats of pa-per bags.
I like boots with tops of blue Like my lit-tle sis-ters do: So,

G G7 C Cm6 G/D

Just write "love" on the Christ-mas tags;
if you leave them, leave a few; That's what I want for
That's what I want for

D7/G G C/G Dm7/G C/G Dm7/G

Christ-mas. When I wake up Christ-mas day, I would
Christ-mas. When the rein-deer pass my house, I'll be

C/G Dm7/G C/G Dm7/G G/D D7 G/D Em/D

like to find a sleigh; But if I don't, dear San-ta Claus,
qui-et as a mouse. But, when I wake up, let me see

Am7/D D7 G Bbdim Am7 D7

I will not com-plain be-cause What I real-ly want is this:
March-ing round the Christ-mas tree An-i-mals that nev-er bite,

G D7 G G7

Sis-ter's smile and broth-er's kiss. Fill our land with
Nev-er giv-ing an-y fright, Sol-dier boys who

C Cm6 G F7 E7

peace and bliss From Maine down to the Isth-mus;
nev-er fight; That's what I want for Christ-mas. Yes,
more broadly

Am7 1. D7 G Am7 D7 2. D7 G F#/D G

That's what I want for Christ-mas. Christ-mas.
that's what I want for *lightly*

Will Santy Come to Shanty Town?

Words and Music by Eddy Arnold, Steve Nelson and Ed Nelson, Jr.

Moderately

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderately'. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Chord diagrams are provided above the treble staff for various chords: D, E7, A7, D/F#, Fdim, Em7, and D. The lyrics are written below the notes, with some words like 'Will' and 'mp' in italics. The melody is simple and catchy, with a clear vocal line and a supporting piano accompaniment.

Will *mp* San-ty come to Shan-ty Town to a poor lit-tle boy like

me? Will he bring me some toys like the oth-er girls and

boys? Will San-ty come to Shan-ty Town if he sees our Christ-mas

tree? Mom-my said he would if I prom-ised to be

good. 1. For we don't have a fire - place or a chim-ney on our
 2. He did-n't stop last Christ-mas Eve; does-n't he know we live

D G G#dim D/A

(1) shack (2) here? Like the oth - er luck - y chil - dren have who
 Will my mom - my have to paint my toys the

Bm A Cdim E7

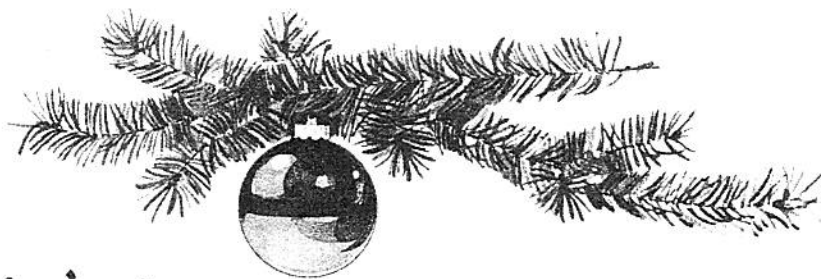
(1) live a - cross the track. Now, if I say my pray'rs each day, when
 (2) way she did last year?

A A7 D

Christ-mas rolls a - round, Will San - ty come to Shan - ty

E7 A7 Em7 A7

1. D D#dim Em7 A7 2. D D#dim A7 D
 Town? Will Town?



Words and Music
by Johnny Marks

Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree

Bright twist tempo

Rock-in' a-round the Christ-mas tree— At the Christ-mas par-ty
Rock-in' a-round the Christ-mas tree,— Let the Christ-mas spir-it

hop- ring.
Mis-tle-toe hung where you can see— Ev-'ry
Lat-er we'll have some pump-kin pie,— And we'll

1. cou-ple tries to stop.
2. do some car-ol-ing.

F Em Am Am+7

You will get a sen-ti-men-tal feel-ing When you hear voic-es sing-ing,

Am7 D7 N.C. G7 C

"Let's be jol-ly; Deck the halls with boughs of hol-ly." Rock-in' a-round the

G7 Dm7 G7

Christ-mas tree,— Have a hap-py hol-i-day. Ev-'ry-one danc-ing

Dm7 G7 C

1. mer-ri-ly— In the new old-fash-ioned way. 2. new old-

Dm7 G7 C

fash-ioned way.

The Christmas Waltz

Words by Sammy Cahn; Music by Jule Styne

Gracefully, and somewhat freely

Chord diagrams: F, F#dim, Gm, C7

4 2 4 2 3 1 4 3

Frost - ed win - dow panes, can - dles gleam - ing in - side, Paint - ed

p

p *p*

Chord diagrams: F, F#dim, Gm, C7, F6, Am

4 2 3 5 4 3 1 2 1

can - dy canes on the tree; San - ta's on his way, He's

ped. sim. *p* *p* *p*

Chord diagrams: Gm7, C7, Fmaj7, Dm7, G7, C7

filled his sleigh with things, things for you and for me. It's that

p *p* *p* *p* *p*

time of year, — When the world falls in love, Ev-'ry song you hear — seems to

F F#dim Gm C7 F F#dim

say: "Mer-ry Christ-mas, — may your New Year dreams come

Gm C7 F6 Am Gm C7

true." — And this song of mine, — In three-quar-ter time, — Wish-es

Cm/Eb D7 G7 C7 F D7

you and yours — the same thing too.

G7 C7 F8 Bbm8/F Fadd9

Section Three

For Children at Christmastime

Frosty the Snow Man (Words and Music by Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins) Page 105

Gene Autry, just out of high school and not yet settled into a job, tried to earn some money by working in a railway telegraph office in a little Oklahoma town. Assigned to the night shift, which was slow, he amused himself by picking on his guitar and singing a song or two. One night a stranger happened in, waited until Autry had finished his song and then said, "Young feller, you're wasting your time here." It was Will Rogers. By then, Autry had had enough of the telegraph business, so he took Rogers' advice and began singing professionally. His career is now legendary—he became one of Hollywood's brightest stars and ultimately earned his own radio and television shows, publishing house and even baseball team. Much of Autry's popularity came from his recordings, particularly of Christmas songs such as Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins' "Frosty the Snow Man." Autry recorded "Frosty" in 1951, and the song proved to be a million-seller. With such a send-off, it is no wonder that Frosty joined the roster of familiar characters without whom a child's Christmas can never be quite complete.

Happy Birthday, Jesus (Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss) Page 123

Very few Christmas songs carry a social message as does "Happy Birthday, Jesus," which manages to remain a melodic and singable work besides. Its comment on the real meaning of the holiday—that it is the birthday of Jesus—reminds us that over-commercialization distorts our values. Christmas, it says, isn't about toys and television, but about giving gifts—in this case, a song—in the spirit of the day. "Happy Birthday, Jesus" was written by popular songwriters Lee Pockriss and Estelle Levitt. Pockriss is also known as the author of such songs as "Catch a Falling Star" and "Itsy Bitsy Teenie Weenie Yellow Polka Dot Bikini."

Here Comes Santa Claus Page 96 (Words and Music by Gene Autry and Oakley Haldeman)

Of the several Christmas songs that contributed to Gene Autry's fame, one of them was written by The Singing Cowboy himself. That was his and Oakley Haldeman's salute to the holiday season and to one of its chief protagonists, "Here Comes Santa Claus," which he introduced in 1947. Autry's recording of the song was a sizable hit, as were the recordings by Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters.

Grandma Got Run Over by a Reindeer (Words and Music by Randy Brooks) Page 120

"Grandma Got Run Over by a Reindeer" is a novelty Christmas song with a catchy tune that has become a perennial favorite. The song was written in 1977 by Randy Brooks, who was then a Kentucky band musician. This fun, catchy tune was originally performed by the husband and wife duo of Elmo and Patsy Shropshire in 1979. In the lyrics the grandmother of the family gets drunk from drinking too much eggnog and decides to return home to retrieve her forgotten medication. In the course of her walk, she is run over by a reindeer and is killed. The song was originally self-released by the Shropshires in 1979 on their own record label. By the early 1980s, the song had become a seasonal hit, first on country stations and then on top radio stations across the country.

A Holly Jolly Christmas (Words and Music by Johnny Marks) Page 100

No one wrote more Christmas musical goodies than Johnny Marks. Though well known in the popular song world, he found his true métier in writing Christmas songs, specifically "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer." After he wrote "Rudolph" in 1949, Marks set up his own company—fittingly called St. Nicholas Music Inc.—to publish the songs himself. The name of the company was a happy omen—a gift he gave himself. "Rudolph" was successful beyond Marks' wildest dreams, and he followed it with such staples as "The Night Before Christmas Song," "When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter," "Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree," "I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day" and "A Holly Jolly Christmas." The last song was premiered by Burl Ives in 1964 on the CBS children's Christmas TV special *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer*. Ives' recording of "A Holly Jolly Christmas" sold more than 2 million copies.

(All I Want for Christmas Is) My Two Front Teeth
(Words and Music by Don Gardner)

Page 108

This novelty song, which was first heard on the Perry Como radio show, was introduced coast-to-coast by a short-lived singing group called The Satisfiers. The lyrics "All I want for Christmas is my two front teeth," supposedly sung by a lisping child, delighted Como's audience and led to a 1948 smash recording by musical madcap Spike Jones. Written in 1946 by Don Gardner, the song still generates a chuckle today.

The Night Before Christmas Song

Page 116

(Words by Clement Clarke Moore, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks)

Clement Clarke Moore was one of 19th-century America's most distinguished scholars in the fields of Oriental and Greek literature. He achieved fame far beyond what might be expected for even so eminent a scholar, and that fame has proved enduring. It rests not on his research, however, but on the charm of a simple poem that he wrote at the age of 42 to entrance his six children on Christmas Eve. He called it "A Visit from St. Nicholas," and it started with the magic sentence "'Twas the night before Christmas," the title by which his poem is now commonly known. Johnny Marks, who wrote so many of our popular Christmas tunes, adapted Moore's poem into a song.

Nuttin' for Christmas (Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett)

Page 113

Co-writers Sid Tepper and Roy Bennett have had amazingly parallel careers. Both were born the same year, served in the Air Force Special Services during World War II, were staff writers for Mills Music and wrote special material for Elvis Presley—and had lots of children. It was one of Bennett's daughters, Claire, who inspired this charming song—like the child in the song, she spilled some ink on Mommy's rug and was warned that the impending Christmas would be a bleak one. Each writer contributed mischievous incidents from his own family, and the result was "Nuttin' for Christmas." Five-year-old Barry Gordon introduced the song on The Milton Berle Show in the mid-1950s. That appearance was so successful that renditions by Stan Freberg, Eartha Kitt, and Homer and Jethro quickly followed.

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer (Words and Music by Johnny Marks)

Page 91

The statistics are staggering: more than 160 million recordings by more than 500 different performers and some 7 million copies of sheet music, not to mention toys, clothing, watches, all bearing the image of a shiny-nosed deer. The cause of it all? "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" by Johnny Marks, one of the most successful songs of all time. Cowboy star Gene Autry introduced "Rudolph" at Madison Square Garden in New York City in 1949. His recording has since sold more than 12 of those 160 million recordings, a half-million in 1980 alone—making it the second biggest-selling recording after Bing Crosby's version of "White Christmas." "Rudolph" has inspired several television specials, and the little reindeer is still a popular favorite every Christmas, joining Dancer and Prancer and the other six reindeer around Santa's sleigh.

Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A.

Page 118

(Words and Music by Abe Olman and Al Jacobs)

There actually is a town called Santa Claus in the state of Indiana—a little town of about 1,200 people, where many of the letters that children address to Santa Claus every year eventually wind up. This song, written from the point of view of a child, gives the idea a little twist: he would answer any lost letters addressed to Santa and would mail Daddy and Mommy's Christmas gift from the town. Abe Olman's most popular song is "Oh! Johnny Oh!," which he wrote in 1917. Al Jacobs wrote most of his popular songs, which included "This is My Country," during the 1930s and '40s.

Section Three: For Children at Christmastime

Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town

Page 98

(Words and Music by J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie)

Everybody knows what happens if you pout or cry around Christmastime: Santa Claus passes you by, that's what. Haven Gillespie and J. Fred Coots wrote words and music to this effect in 1932, but no music publisher was interested in the song because it was a "kiddie" tune and "kiddie" tunes were "known" to be "uncommercial." At the time Coots was writing special material for comedian Eddie Cantor, to whom he showed the song. But even Cantor was about to turn it down for his radio show until his wife Ida persuaded him to give it a try—this was near Thanksgiving in 1934—and of course it was an instantaneous hit. The radio audience went wild over the song, everybody bought the sheet music, and another Christmas standard was born. Since then there have been many recordings of "Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town," but the ones by Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters and Perry Como were the most successful.

Suzy Snowflake (Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett)

Page 110

"Suzy Snowflake" has been a children's doll, a three-minute animated cartoon and a popular song. Of the three, the song proved to be the least ephemeral. Penned by longtime collaborators Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett, it was dedicated to Tepper's baby daughter, Susan. During their long career together, Tepper and Bennett have written a number of memorable songs, including "Nuttin' for Christmas," "Red Roses for a Blue Lady," "Say Something Sweet to Your Sweetheart" and "The Naughty Lady of Shady Lane."

Thirty-Two Feet and Eight Little Tails

Page 94

(Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Donner, Blitzen)

(Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon)

Although "Thirty-Two Feet and Eight Little Tails" never quite matched the popularity of the beloved "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer," it nevertheless became a favorite in the recording lineup of America's favorite singing cowboy, Gene Autry. Designed to bring Christmas cheer to young and old alike, its lyrics sing of Santa's hurried ride through the night with his eight little reindeer.

Toyland (Words by Glen MacDonough; Music by Victor Herbert)

Page 112

Babes in Toyland, one of Victor Herbert's enchanting operettas, written in 1903, proved that the master could write children's entertainments as well as he could sentimental love stories, which meant better than almost anyone else in those turn-of-the-century days. Toward the beginning of the evening, which includes a breathtaking Christmas pageant as well as such songs as "I Can't Do the Sum" and "March of the Toys," the toys all join in a tribute to their fabulous country, "Toyland." One reviewer called Babes in Toyland a "perfect dream of delight," and another, praising the ingenious scenery, rich costumes and dazzling music, wrote, "What more could the spirit of mortal desire?" The song "Toyland" casts a nostalgic, almost hypnotic spell with its swaying innocent rhythm.

Up on the Housetop (Words and Music by Benjamin Russell Hanby)

Page 104

Clement Clarke Moore's poem "A Visit from St. Nicholas," written in 1822 and now more familiarly known by its first line, "Twas the night before Christmas," clarified for many children and their parents the exact fashion in which Santa Claus paid his visits—what he looked like, what the names of his reindeer were, how he got himself down the chimney. "Up on the Housetop," which was written in the mid-19th century by an Ohioan, Benjamin Russell Hanby, probably owes something to "A Visit from St. Nicholas," since no one before Moore had suggested that Santa's sleigh could land on a rooftop at all.

When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter (Words and Music by Johnny Marks)

Page 102

This was a hit song that was inspired by another hit song. Songwriter Johnny Marks recalled that after Gene Autry recorded "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer," which became such a hit in 1949, The New York Times was swamped with letters from children who had written to Santa Claus asking for a copy of the Rudolph record for Christmas. Those charming letters gave Marks the idea for "When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter." Autry recorded that song, too, and it also became a hit, though not, of course, as big a hit as "Rudolph."

Words and Music by Johnny Mai



Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Lightly

Handwritten musical notation for the introduction. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplet markings (3) and some handwritten numbers (3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4-5). The bass clef staff contains chords with handwritten numbers (3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 5). The tempo marking "Lightly" is at the top left. The dynamic marking "L.H. mf dim." is in the bass staff. The word "slower" is written in the treble staff towards the end of the introduction.

Verse

Ad lib

Handwritten musical notation for the first line of the verse. The treble clef staff contains a melody with handwritten numbers (3, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 4, 3). The bass clef staff contains chords: Fmaj7, Em7, Dm7, and Cmaj7. The lyrics are: "You know Dash - er and Danc - er and Pranc - er and Vix - en,". There are handwritten "5fr." markings above the first and fourth chords.

Handwritten musical notation for the second line of the verse. The treble clef staff contains a melody with handwritten numbers (3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3). The bass clef staff contains chords: Fmaj7, Em7, Dm7, Cmaj7, Am/C, and E7/B. The lyrics are: "Com-et and Cu-pid and Don-ner and Blitz-en, But do you re -". There are handwritten "5fr." markings above the first and second chords.

Handwritten musical notation for the final line of the verse. The treble clef staff contains a melody with handwritten numbers (3, 4, 5, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2). The bass clef staff contains chords: Am, D9, G7sus4, and G7. The lyrics are: "call The most fa - mous rein-deer of all?". There are handwritten "5fr." markings above the D9 and G7sus4 chords. The word "call" is written below the first measure. The word "all?" is written below the last measure.

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Brightly

Chorus

1. Ru-dolph the Red-Nosed Rein - deer
2. All of the oth - er rein - deer

Had a ver - y shin - y
Used to laugh and call him

mf

E♭ dim

(1) nose,
(2) names;

And if you ev - er
They nev - er let poor

saw it,
Ru - dolph

G7
Dm7
G7
Dm7
G7

1. You could e-ven say it glows.
2. Join in an-y rein-deer games.

Dm7
Gaug
C
Dm7
G7
C

Then one fog - gy Christ-mas Eve,
San - ta came to say:

F
Em7
A7
Dm7
G7
C
C#dim 5fr.

Handwritten numbers 2, 1, 3, 4, 5 are written above the first staff.

Chords: G6, G#dim, Am7, D7, Dm7, G7

Lyrics: "Ru-dolph with your nose so bright, Won't you guide my sleigh to-night?"

Chords: C, Ebdim

Lyrics: Then how the rein - deer loved him As they shout-ed out with

Chords: G7, Dm7, G7, Dm7, G7, Dm7

Lyrics: glee, "Ru-dolph the Red-Nosed Rein - deer, You'll go down in

Chords: G7, C, C#dim 5fr., G7, C

Handwritten numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are written above the staff.

Lyrics: his - to - ry."

Thirty-Two Feet and Eight Little Tails

(Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Donner, Blitzen)

Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon

Brightly, with spirit

C **G7**

C/E **F**

C/E **F#dim/Eb** **To Coda**

Dm7 **G7** **C** **C#dim** **G7**

1. Dash - er, Danc - er, Pranc - er, Vix - en, Com - et, Cu - pid,
mf 2. Ol' Saint Nick, he works so quick - ly, leav - ing toys for
 3. Dash - er, Danc - er, Pranc - er, Vix - en, Com - et, Cu - pid,

Don - ner, Blitz - en, o - ver the moon so bright,
 girls and boys, Then o - ver the roofs so high,
 Don - ner, Blitz - en, o - ver the gar - den wall,

Thir - ty - two feet and eight lit - tle tails of white,
 Thir - ty - two feet and eight lit - tle tails they fly,
 Thir - ty - two feet and eight lit - tle tails in all.

hur - ry, hur - ry, hur - ry through the night.

2.

15

Dm7 G7 C Dm7 D^{dim} C/E

fast - er, fast - er, fast - er through the sky.

19

F C

Ohhh! look at 'em go;

f

23

D7 G7

San - ta laugh-in', ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, ho!

D.C. al Coda

Coda

⊕

27

Dm7 G7 A7 G/B Cm A7/C# G7

See 'em can - ter, hear ol' San - ta call: "Mer-ry, Mer-ry

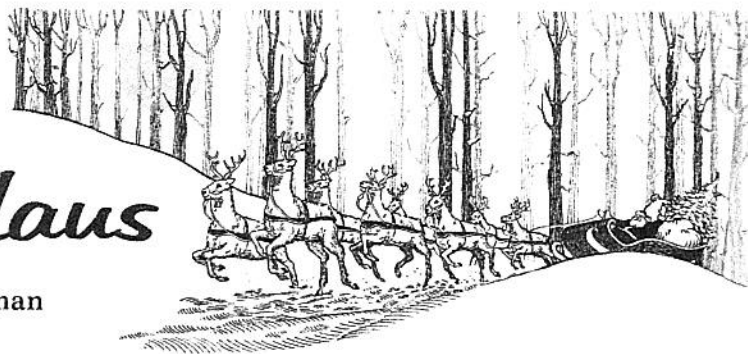
32

C

Christ-mas to you, Mer-ry, Mer-ry Christ-mas to you all." *pp*

Here Comes Santa Claus

Words and Music by Gene Autry and Oakley Haldeman



Moderately

8va higher—

f

gliss.

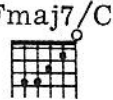
mf

Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.
Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.

Vix-en and Blitz-en and all his rein-deer are pull-ing on the rein.
He does-n't care if you're rich or poor for he loves you just the same.

Bells are ring-ing, chil-dren sing-ing; All is mer-ry and bright.
San-ta knows that we're God's chil-dren; That makes ev-'ry-thing right.









Hang your stock-ings and say your pray'rs, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to night.
 Fill your hearts with a Christ-mas cheer, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to night.




Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.
 Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.






He's got a bag that is filled with toys for the boys and girls a gain.
 He'll come a-round when the chimes ring out; then it's Christ-mas morn a gain.









Hear those sleigh bells jin - gle jan - gle, What a beau-ti - ful sight.
 Peace on earth will come to all If we just fol-low the light.





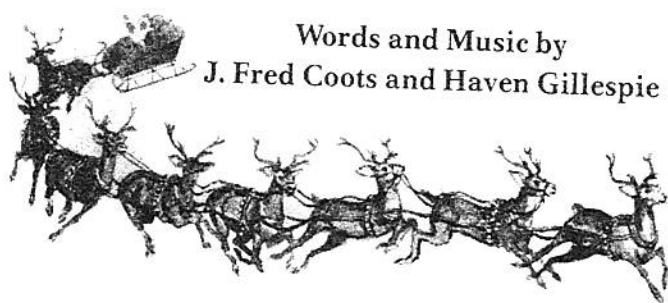




Jump in bed, cov-er up your head, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to night.
 Let's give thanks to the Lord a - boye, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to night.

Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town

Words and Music by
J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie



Moderately, with a lilt

No chords

mp throughout

You bet-ter watch out; you bet-ter not cry;

Organ: No pedal

Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why: San - ta Claus is com - in' to

town.

He's mak-ing a list and check-ing it twice;

C F

Gon-na find out who's naugh-ty and nice: San - ta Claus is com - in' to

C C7 F Fm C Am Dm7 G7

town. He sees you when you're

sleep-in'; He knows when you're a - wake; He knows if you've been

bad or good; So be good for good-ness sake. Oh! you bet-ter watch out; you

bet-ter not cry; Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why:

San - ta Claus is com - in' to town.

Chords: C, C7, F, D7, G7, G#dim, Am, C, F, Fm, C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, G9+, C.

*Pianists play a quarter note here.

A HOLLY JOLLY CHRISTMAS

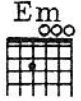
Words and Music by Johnny Marks

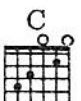
Moderately

f L.H. Have a

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, B-21, A-21, G-21, F#-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, B-22, A-22, G-22, F#-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, B-23, A-23, G-23, F#-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, B-24, A-24, G-24, F#-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, B-25, A-25, G-25, F#-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, B-26, A-26, G-26, F#-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, B-27, A-27, G-27, F#-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, B-28, A-28, G-28, F#-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, B-29, A-29, G-29, F#-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, B-30, A-30, G-30, F#-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, B-31, A-31, G-31, F#-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, B-32, A-32, G-32, F#-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, B-33, A-33, G-33, F#-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, B-34, A-34, G-34, F#-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, B-35, A-35, G-35, F#-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, B-36, A-36, G-36, F#-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, B-37, A-37, G-37, F#-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, B-38, A-38, G-38, F#-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, B-39, A-39, G-39, F#-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, B-40, A-40, G-40, F#-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, B-41, A-41, G-41, F#-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, B-42, A-42, G-42, F#-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, B-43, A-43, G-43, F#-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, B-44, A-44, G-44, F#-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, 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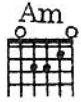
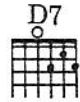
F Em Dm7 C



Oh, ho, the mis - tle - toe hung where you can see;

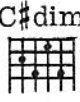
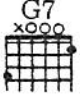
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Some - bod - y waits for you; Kiss her once for me. Have a

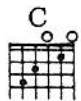
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C C#dim 5fr. G7

hol - ly jol - ly Christ - mas, and in case you did - n't hear,

1. C Am7 D7 G7 C

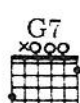
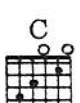






Oh, by gol - ly, have a hol - ly jol - ly Christ - mas this year.

2. D7 G7 C G7 C

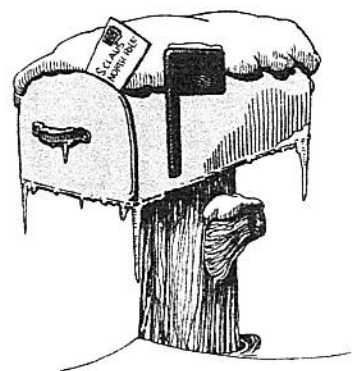






Christ - mas this year.

WHEN SANTA CLAUS GETS YOUR LETTER

Words and Music by Johnny Marks



Gaily

mp

When

C F G7 C

San-ta Claus gets your let-ter, you know what he will say: "Have
(2) San-ta Claus gets your let-ter to ask for Christ-mas toys, He'll

Am Em/G 3fr Dm/F C/E A7 1. D7 G7sus4 G7

you been good the way you should on ev-'ry sin-gle day?" 2. When
take a look in his good book he

2. D7 G7 C F F#m7-5 5fr. B7 5fr.

keeps for girls and boys. He'll stroke his beard, his eyes will glow, and

Em7 D#dim C/E G7/D C7 F Ebdim

at your name he'll peer; It takes a lit - tle time, you know, to

D7 G7sus4 G7 C

check back one whole year! When San-ta Claus gets your let - ter, I

F G7 C Am Em/G 3fr. Dm/F C/E A7

real - ly do be - lieve, You'll head his list, you won't be missed by

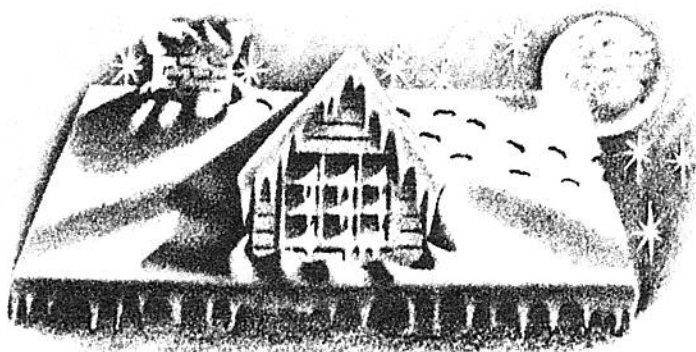
D7 G7 C Am Dm7 G7 C

San-ta on Christ-mas Eve.



up ON the housetop

Words and Music by Benjamin Russell Hanby



Gaily

F



(sing as written; play 8va higher)



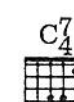
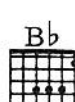
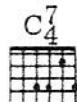
1. Up on the house-top— rein-deer pause; Out jumps good old San-ta Claus,
2. First comes the stock-ing of lit-tle Nell; Oh, dear San-ta, fill it well;
3. Look in the stock-ing of lit-tle Bill; Oh, just see that glo-rious fill!

mp

No organ pedals until last note



(1) Down through the chim-ney with lots of toys, All for the lit-tle ones'
(2) Give her a dol-ly that laughs and cries, One that can o-pen and
(3) Here is a ham-mer and lots of tacks, Whis-tle and ball and a



Chorus

(1) Christ-mas joys. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go?—
(2) shut its eyes. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go?—
(3) set of jacks. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go?—



D.C.

Up on the house-top, click, click, click, Down through the chim-ney with good Saint Nick.

Frosty the Snow Man

Words and Music by
Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins



Moderately

pp cresc.

Fros - ty the Snow Man was a jol - ly, hap - py soul, With a
Fros - ty the Snow Man knew the sun was hot that day, So he

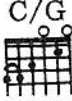
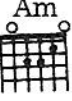
corn - cob pipe and a but - ton nose and two eyes made out of coal.
said, "Let's run and we'll have some fun now be - fore I melt a - way."

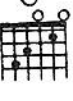
Fros - ty the Snow Man is a fair - y tale, they say; He was
Down to the vil - lage with a broom - stick in his hand, Run - ning

C F C F7 C G9+5 C F C

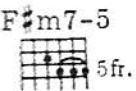
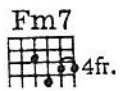
Frosty the Snow Man



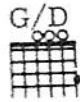
made of snow, but the chil-dren know how he came to life one day. There
 here and there all a-round the square, say-in', "Catch me if you can." He
 more



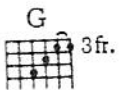
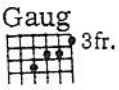



must have been some mag-ic in that old silk hat they found, For
 led them down the streets of town right to the traf-fic cop, And he
 broadly






when they placed it on his head, he be-gan to dance a -
 on - ly paused a mo - ment when he heard him hol - ler,




round. Oh, Fros - ty the Snow Man was a live as he could
 "Stop!" For Fros - ty the Snow Man had to hur-ry on his
 as before

Frosty the Snow Man

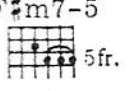
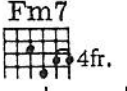








made of snow, but the chil-dren know how he came to life one day. There
 here and there all a-round the square, say-in', "Catch me if you can." He
more



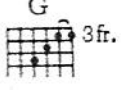
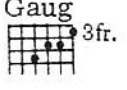



must have been some mag-ic in that old silk hat they found, For
 led them down the streets of town right to the traf-fic cop, And he
broadly



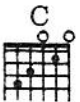
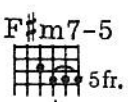
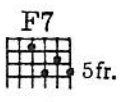
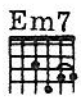
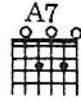



when they placed it on his head, he be-gan to dance a-
 on-ly paused a mo-ment when he heard him hol-ler,

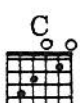
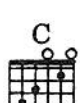





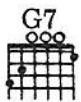

round. Oh, Fros-ty the Snow Man was a-live as he could
 "Stop!" For Fros-ty the Snow Man had to hur-ry on his
as before

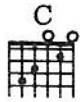
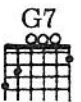
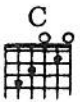
be, way, And the chil - dren say he could laugh and play just the
 But he waved good - bye, say - in', "Don't you cry; I'll be

1.   
 2.   

same as you and me. back a - gain some - day."

Thump-et-y thump thump, thump-et-y thump thump, Look at Fros-ty go;

Thump-et-y thump thump, thump-et-y thump thump, O-ver the hills of snow.

(All I Want for Christmas Is) My Two Front Teeth

Words and Music by Don Gardner



Whimsically, not too fast

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and a melody. The bass clef staff contains a bass line. The lyrics "All I want for Christ-mas is my" are written below the treble staff. A guitar chord diagram for C major is shown above the treble staff.

L.H.
mp

All I want for Christ-mas is my

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and a melody. The bass clef staff contains a bass line. The lyrics "two front teeth, my two front teeth, see my two front teeth." are written below the treble staff. Guitar chord diagrams for D7, G7sus4, and C major are shown above the treble staff.

two front teeth, my two front teeth, see my two front teeth.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and a melody. The bass clef staff contains a bass line. The lyrics "Gee, if I could on-ly have my two front teeth, Then I could wish you 'Mer-ry Christ-mas.' It" are written below the treble staff. Guitar chord diagrams for D7, G7, and C major are shown above the treble staff.

Gee, if I could on-ly have my two front teeth, Then I could wish you "Mer-ry Christ-mas." It

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and a melody. The bass clef staff contains a bass line. The lyrics "seems so long since I could say, 'Sis-ter Su-sie sit-ting on a this-tle.'" are written below the treble staff. Guitar chord diagrams for F6, F#dim 5fr., C major, G7, C major, and E7 are shown above the treble staff.

seems so long since I could say, "Sis-ter Su-sie sit-ting on a this-tle."

Am Am7 D7 G7

Gosh, oh gee, how hap-py I'd be if I could on - ly whis-tle. (thhh)

C D7 G7sus4

All I want for Christ-mas is my two front teeth, my two front teeth, see my

C C7 F F#dim 5fr.

two front teeth. a little more broadly Gee, if I could on - ly have my two front teeth, Then

C/G G7 1. 2. C C#dim 5fr. G7 C G9 10fr. C6 8fr.

I could wish you "Mer-ry Christ-mas." Christ-mas." L. H.

Suzy Snowflake

Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett

Moderately

Both hands 8va higher-----

(Both)
8va

L.H.
pp delicately

Here comes Su - zy Snow - flake, Dressed in a snow-white
Here comes Su - zy Snow - flake; Soon you will hear her

mp

gown, say, Tap, tap, tap-pin' at your win - dow - pane To
"Come out ev-'ry-one and play with me; I

1. Dm7 G7 C Dm7/G tell you she's in town.
2. Dm7 G7 C7 have-n't long to stay.

F6 C/E Dm7 C Dm7 C/E

If you wan-na make a snow - man, I'll help you make one, one, two, three.

F6 D9 5fr. Dm7/G

If you wan-na take a sleigh ride, The ride's on me."

C C#dim 5fr. Dm7 Dm7/G

Here comes Su - zy Snow-flake; Look at her tum-blin' down,

G9 C/E A7 1. Dm7 G7 C7

Bring-ing joy to ev'-ry girl and boy; Su - zy's come to town.

2. Dm7 G7 C F G7 C

Su - zy's come to town.

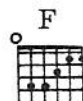


Toyland

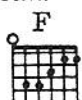


Words by Glen MacDonough; Music by Victor Herbert

Gently



Toy - land, Toy - land, Lit - tle girl and boy land.



While you dwell with - in it — You are ev - er hap - py then.



Child - hood's joy - land, Mys - tic, mer - ry Toy - land!

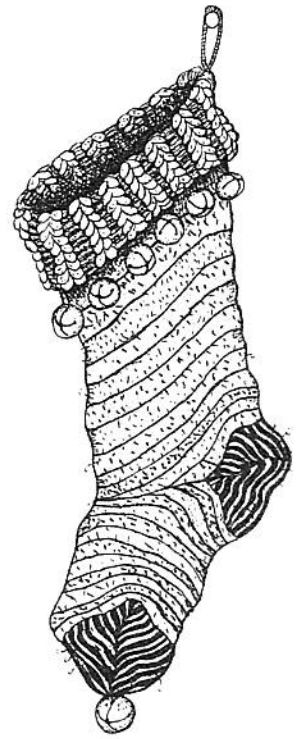


Once you pass its bor - ders, You can ne'er re - turn a - gain.

*Note: Guitarists tune lowest string 1 tone higher to F.

NUTTIN' FOR CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett



Moderately

Chord progressions: G, C, G, A7, D7, G

1. I	broke my bat on	John-ny's head;	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	I
(2. I)	put a tack on	teach-er's chair;	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	I
(3. I)	won't be see-ing	San - ta Claus;	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	He

Chord progressions: C, G, A7, D7, G

(1) hid	a frog in	sis-ter's bed;	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	I
(2) tied	a knot in	Su-sie's hair;	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	I
(3) won't come	vis - it	me be - cause	Some-bod-y snitched on	me.	—

Nuttin' for Christmas

Chorus

(1) spilled some ink on Mom-my's rug; I made Tom-my eat a bug;
 (2) did a dance on Mom-my's plants; Climbed a tree and tore my pants;
 (3) Next year I'll be go-ing straight; Next year I'll be good, just wait;

Chords: G7, C, D, G

(1) Bought some gum with a pen-ny slug; Some-bod-y snitched on me.
 (2) Filled the sug-ar bowl with ants; Some-bod-y snitched on me.
 (3) I'd start now, but it's too late; Some-bod-y snitched on me.

Chords: Em7, A7, D7, G

Chorus

(1) Oh, } I'm get-tin' nut-tin' for Christ-mas;
 (2) So, }
 (3) Oh, }

Chords: D11, G6

Mom-my and Dad-dy are mad. I'm get-tin'

Chords: D7, G6



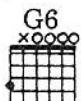
nut-tin' for Christ-mas, 'Cause I ain't been nut-tin' but

1. 2.



N.C.

3.



bad. bad. So you

2. I
3. I



bet-ter be good what-ev-er you do, 'Cause if you're bad, I'm warn-ing you.



8va-7

You'll get nut-tin' for Christ-mas.

The Night Before Christmas Song

Words by Clement Clarke Moore, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks

Dreamily *Gaily*

pp *mf*

'Twas the night be-fore Christ-mas and
up to the house-top the

all through the house, Not a crea-ture was stir-ring, not
rein-deer soon flew With the sleigh full of toys and Saint Nich-o-las, mouse. All the
too. Down the

stock-ings were hung by the chim-ney with care In the hope that Saint Nich - o - las
chim-ney he came with a leap and a bound; He was dressed all in fur, and his

soon would be there. Then, what to my won-der-ing eyes should ap-pear, A
bel - ly was round. He spoke not a word but went straight to his work, And

C *Em* *F* *C* *Dm* *C* *G7* *C* *Em* *F* *C* *Dm* *C* *G7* *C7* *F* *C* *Cdim*

min-ia-ture sleigh and eight ti - ny rein- deer, A lit - tle old driv-er so
filled all the stock-ings, then turned with a jerk. And lay-ing his fin-ger a -

Chords: Dm, G7, C, C7, F6, F#dim

live-ly and quick, I knew in a mo-ment it must be Saint Nick. And more
side of his nose, Then giv-ing a nod up the chim-ney he rose. But I

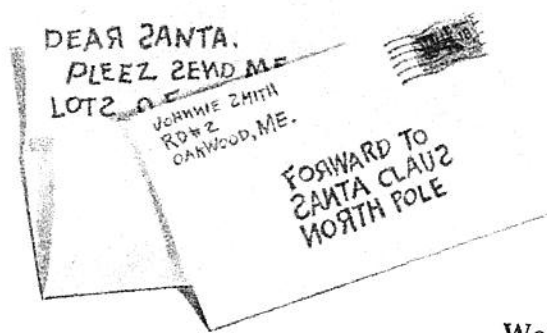
Chords: C/G, E7, A7, D7, Dm7, G7

rap - id than ea-gles his rein-deer all came As he shout - ed, "On, Dash-er" and
heard him ex - claim as he drove out of sight, "Mer-ry Christ-mas to all and to

Chords: F#m7-5 (5fr.), B7 (5fr.), Em7, A7, Dm7, G7, Cmaj7, A7, Dm7-5, C, D9

1. each rein-deer's name. And so
2. all a good night!" *f* faster

Chords: 1. G7, C, N.C.; 2. G7, F6, Dm7, G7, C



Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A.

Words and Music by Abe Olman and Al Jacobs

Moderately

mp lightly

I wish my

F

dad - dy and mom - my would take me all the
(2) let - ters for San - ta, the ones that went a -

C7

way To San - ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.
stray, In San - ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.

1. N.C.

2. F7

A. A. 2. I'd find the I'd an - swer







good lit-tle girls and boys, Say-ing San - ta will bring your toys. With






eight rein-deer he'll ap-pear, rid-ing on a sleigh. Then I'd mail lightly




Dad-dy's and Mom-my's sur-prise for Christ-mas Day, From



San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S., San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.,





San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S. A.

Grandma Got Run Over By a Reindeer

Words and Music by Randy Brooks

Moderately
No chords

mf

Chorus: 

3 Grand - ma got run o - ver by a rein - deer

5 walk - ing home from our house Christ - mas Eve.



7 You can say there's no such thing as San - ta, but



9 as for me and Grand - pa, we be - lieve.

Last time, to Coda 

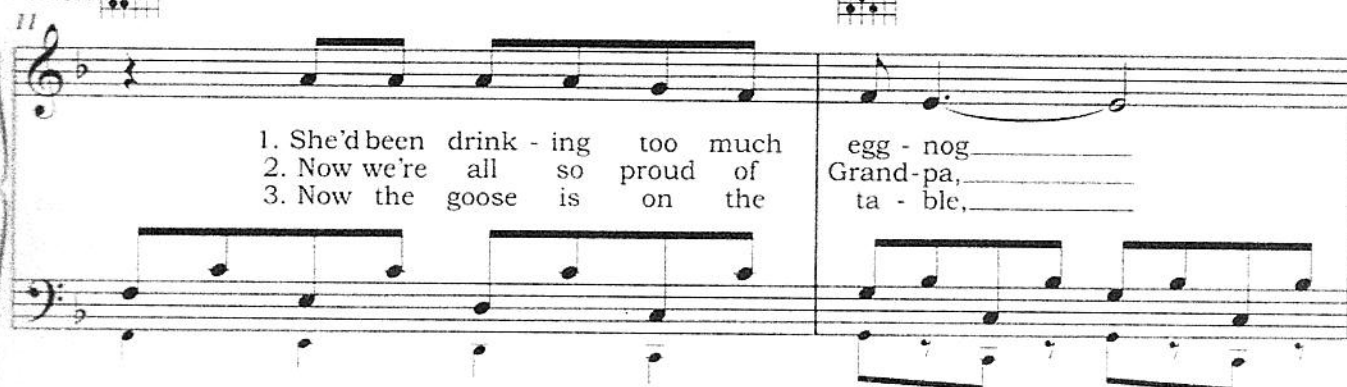
Verses: 

C7 

11

1. She'd been drink - ing too much
 2. Now we're all so proud of
 3. Now the goose is on the

egg - nog
 Grand - pa,
 ta - ble,

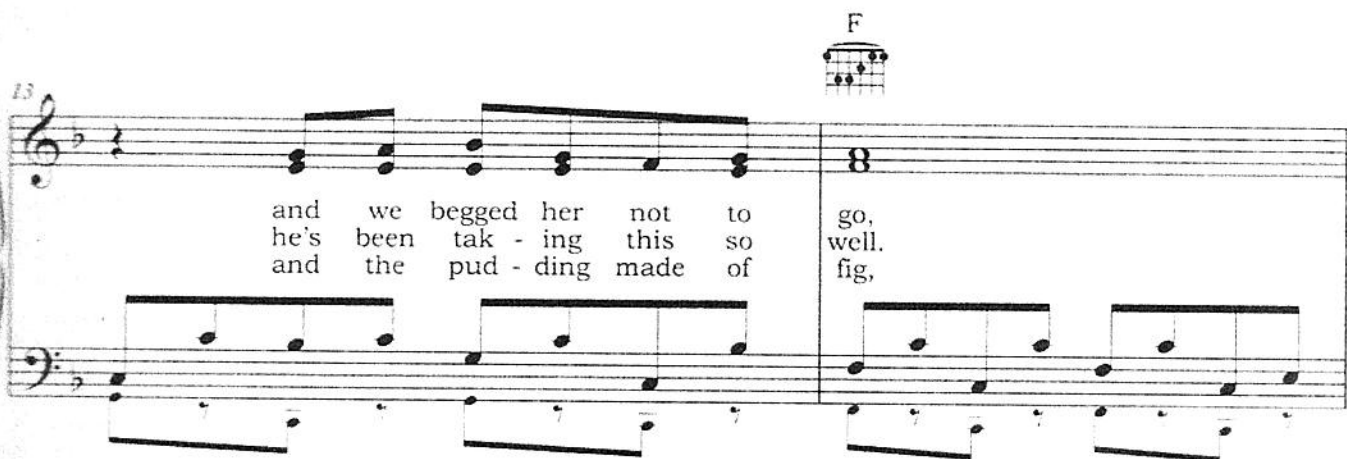


13

and we begged her not to
 he's been tak - ing this so
 and the pud - ding made of

8

go,
 well,
 fig,



15

But she for - got her med - i - ca - tion,
 See him in there watch - ing foot - ball,
 And the blue and sil - ver can - dles and she
 Drink - ing that would



17

stag - gered out the door in - to the
 beer and play - ing cards with Cous - in
 just have matched the hair in Grand - ma's

snov.
 Mel.
 wig.



19 **Dm** **Am**

When we found her Christ-mas
It's not Christ-mas with-out
I've warned all my friends and

morn-ing
Grand-ma,
neigh-bors,

21 **C7** **F**

at the scene of the at - tack,
all the fam - 'ly's dressed in black.
bet - ter watch out for your - selves.

23 **F7** **Bb**

she had foot - prints on her
And we just can't help but fore-head,
They should nev - er give a won - der: and in -
li - cense Should we
To a

25 **C7** **F** *Play 3 times*

crim - i - nat - ing Claus marks on her
o - pen up her gifts or send them
man who drives a sleigh and plays with back.
back? elves.

Coda
27 **No chords**

p *ff*

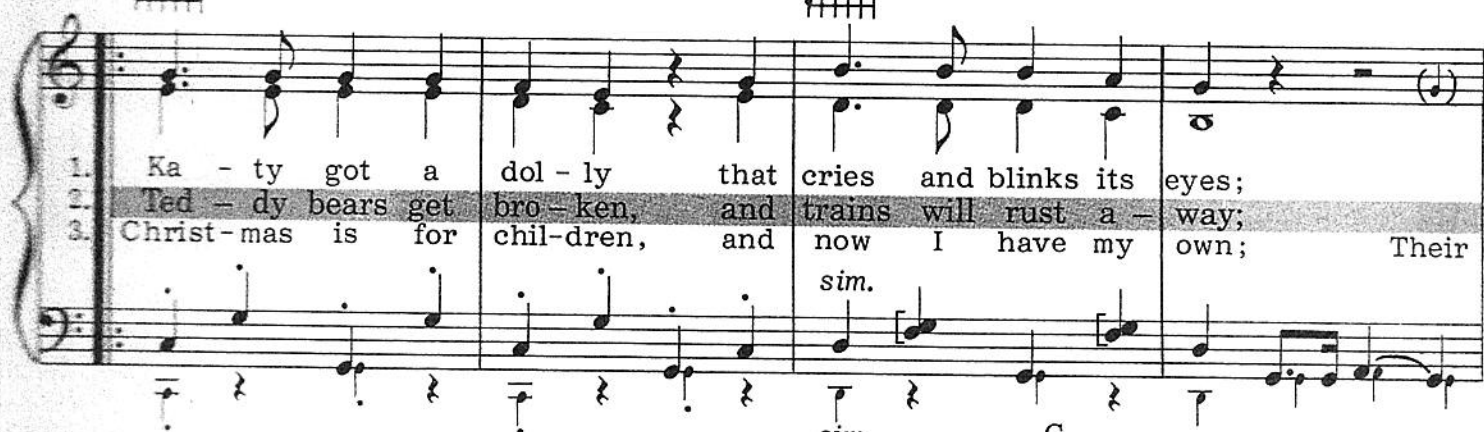
Happy Birthday, Jesus

Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss

Gaily

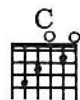


mf

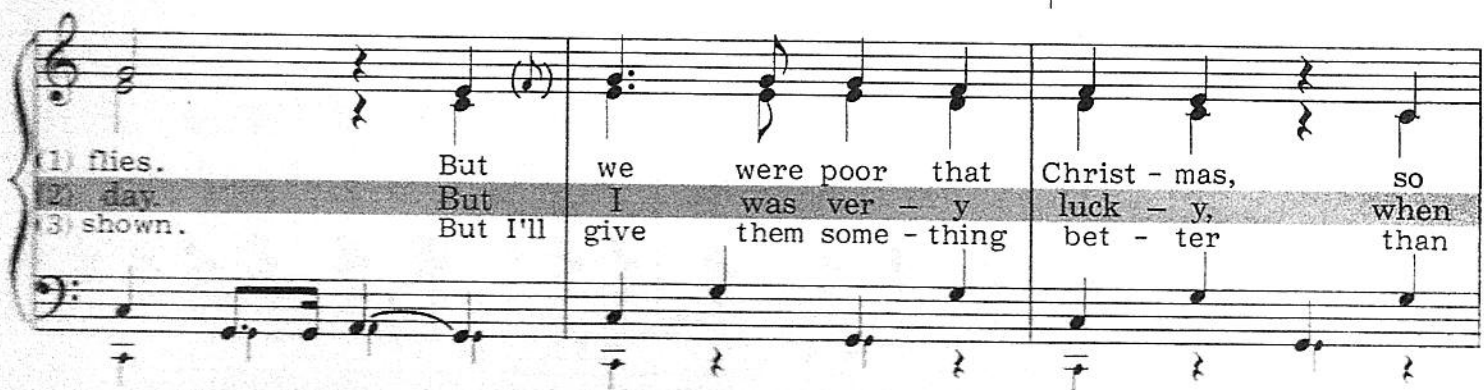


1. Ka - ty got a dol - ly that cries and blinks its eyes;
2. Ted - dy bears get bro - ken, and trains will rust a - way;
3. Christ - mas is for chil - dren, and now I have my own; Their

sim.



1. Jim - my got an au - to - mat - ic plane that real - ly
2. All the fan - cy play - things seem to fall a - part one
3. eyes are full of won - der when all the toys are



1. flies. But we were poor that Christ - mas, so
2. day. But I was ver - y luck - y, when
3. shown. But I'll give them some - thing bet - ter than

F C/G

(1) Mom-ma stayed up all night long,
 (2) ev-'ry-bod-y's gift was gone,
 (3) an-y-thing that's on T V,

G7 C

(1) mak-ing us a pres-ent; it was this song:
 (2) Mom-ma's song of Christ-mas lived on and on:
 (3) some-thing made for-ev-er, this mel-o-dy:

Chorus

C G7

Church bells ring-a-ling, an-gels sing-a-ling; "Hap-py Birth-day, Je-sus." *sim.*

C

Snow-flakes ting-a-ling, sleigh bells jing-a-ling; "Hap-py Birth-day, Je-sus."

Happy Birthday, Jesus

C7 F

All year long we wait just to cel - e - brate this Christ - mas

Ab7 C G7

morn, 'Cause we want You to know we're so glad You were

Am Ab 4fr. N.C. C/G G7

born. Oh, have a mer - ry, ver - y Hap - py

N.C. G7 C

Birth - day, Je - sus. sfz sfz

dim.

Section Four

Christmas Is a Winter Festival

It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas (Words and Music by Meredith Willson)

Page 129

Everyone knows Meredith Willson as the composer of *The Music Man*, a smash Broadway hit in 1957. Before that, however, he had already achieved two of his biggest musical successes. One was in connection with Tallulah Bankhead. Willson conducted her radio program *The Big Show*, and wrote for her its closing signature tune, "May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You." (He also became known as the comical man who embarrassedly addressed the baritone-voiced actress as "Miss Bankhead, sir.") That was in 1950. The following year his warmly melodic song "It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas" was one of the hits of the season. He wrote both the music and text, with the message that the carol you sing in your heart is the loveliest Christmas music of all.

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling (Words by Don Raye; Music by Paul J. Smith)

Page 152

In 1950, Walt Disney produced a true-life adventure film, *Beaver Valley*, for which Paul Smith wrote the background music and collaborated with Don Raye on the songs, including "Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling." Smith, who was associated with a number of Disney films, was a Juilliard graduate. Raye came from much humbler musical origins, and during the 1920s danced and sang in vaudeville. Both a composer and lyricist, he has a number of classic songs to his credit, including "Beat Me Daddy, Eight to the Bar," "This Is My Country," "I'll Remember April" and "Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy."

Jingle Bells (Words and Music by James Pierpont)

Page 152

Though, for most of us, "Jingle Bells" has come to be practically synonymous with Christmas, James Pierpont wrote it in 1857 for a Thanksgiving program at the large Boston church where he taught Sunday school. He titled his song "The One Horse Open Sleigh" and made the rhythm so jaunty and the words so catchy that his 40 little Sunday schoolers learned it almost instantaneously. (A friend of Pierpont's admiring the song, called it a "merry little jingle" and helped give the tune the name by which we know it today.) The children's first performance was such a success that they were asked to repeat it at Christmastime, whereupon the sleigh apparently took on the identity of Santa's sled, and "Jingle Bells" became a Christmas song forever.

Jingle-Bell Rock (Words and Music by Joe Beal and Jim Boothe)

Page 147

"Jingle-Bell Rock" has nothing to do with James Pierpont's 1857 song "Jingle Bells." It was written exactly a century later, when rock 'n' roll was coming on strong and casting its new rhythmic vitality over everything, including the Christmas season. Joe Beal, a New England-born public relations man, collaborated with Jim Boothe, a Texas writer in the advertising business, to create this unique novelty, which became a best-selling record for singer Bobby Helms.

Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!
(Words by Sammy Cahn; Music by Jule Styne)

Page 134

Blend the lyrics of Sammy Cahn with the music of Jule Styne and you're bound to get a ballad that will make history. In the one year of 1944, this pair turned out "I Fall in Love Too Easily," "I'll Walk Alone" and "Saturday Night (Is the Loneliest Night in the Week)." Then, the next year had barely started when they produced the wintertime classic "Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!"—which was turned into an immediate hit recording by Vaughn Monroe. "Let It Snow!" offers a choice between the bitter weather outside and a crackling warm fire inside. Any difficulty in making your choice?

A Marshmallow World (Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose)

Page 136

Peter De Rose, who also wrote the lushly romantic "Deep Purple" and the inspirational "I Heard a Forest Praying," turned to another facet of his talent for the sparkling melody of "A Marshmallow World." Carl Sigman contributed a delicious lyric about what makes a white Christmas white—though it may seem to be all marshmallows and whipped cream, it's actually a blanket of fresh snow, with more flakes falling all the time. De Rose's song gave a lift to the Christmas of 1949, and Bing Crosby's recording of it was the most successful of several contenders.

Over the River and Through the Woods (Traditional)

Page 142

At one time, "Over the River and Through the Woods" was a favorite song of the Thanksgiving season. It detailed the delights of a sleigh ride to Grandmother's house and the goodies that would be found there by children and adults alike. But over the years, this jolly tune, which probably dates from the 1870s, has come to be associated with Christmas instead. In an old book of carols, there exists a published version of the song that dates back to 1897 and bears the name "Edw. Trotter, Rev." as composer, but the attribution is somewhat suspect. The book also includes "The First Noël," and the Reverend Mr. Trotter also listed himself as composer of that carol and of several other traditional tunes in the collection. Nevertheless, "Over the River" must have been familiar enough that members of Trotter's congregation would have forgotten its actual composer and been willing to accept their preacher's word that he wrote it. (Or, possibly, he did!)

Sleigh Ride (Words by Mitchell Parish; Music by Leroy Anderson)

Page 138

Leroy Anderson's "Sleigh Ride" has the brisk charm of a winter scene in some Currier and Ives print, the horse-drawn sleigh moving gaily over the snow to the sound of sleigh bells and the occasional crack of a whip. It has become a Christmastime classic, although Anderson claimed he composed it in the midst of a sweltering August heat wave in 1948. (Mitchell Parish added lyrics to Anderson's tune two years later.) The song was first performed by Arthur Fiedler and The Boston Pops Orchestra, for whom Anderson was an arranger, and was such a success with its clip-clops and bells and horse whinnies that it had to be repeated immediately for the audience. "Sleigh Ride," like most Anderson compositions—"The Typewriter" and "The Syncopated Clock" among them—is as American as apple pie, as popular as hot dogs.

Section Four: Christmas Is a Winter Festival

Winter (Words by Alfred Bryan; Music by Albert Gumble)

Page 150

The lyrics to "Winter" were written by Canadian-born Alfred Bryan in 1910, the same year that he wrote "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine," and both songs reflect the naïve charm of pre-World War I Tin Pan Alley. Bryan's best-known song is the perennial favorite "Peg o' My Heart." Albert Gumble, composer and pianist noted for his contributions to vaudeville, was one of Bryan's many collaborators, and together they penned "Are You Sincere?" and "Winter." Both men were charter members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP).

Winter Wonderland (Words by Dick Smith; Music by Felix Bernard)

Page 144

Felix Bernard, the composer of "Winter Wonderland," also co-wrote the melody of the 1919 hit "Dardanella." (The recording by Ben Selvin's Novelty Orchestra is believed to be the first in history to sell one million copies.) Fifteen years later he teamed up with Dick Smith on "Winter Wonderland," an immediate hit for Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians. Then, in 1946, rival recordings were made by Perry Como and The Andrews Sisters (backed by Guy Lombardo) that established the bubbly tune as a Yuletide favorite. The song has since been recorded hundreds of times for Christmas albums by everyone from the pop group Air Supply to Broadway star Karen Ziemba.



IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Meredith Willson

Moderately, with a lilt

mp

It's be - gin - ning to look a lot like Christ - mas
 (2. (It's be - gin - ning to look a lot like Christ - mas

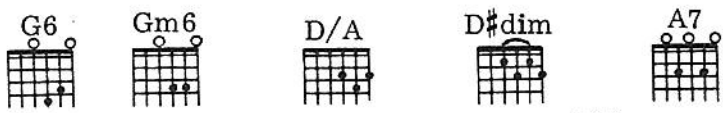
Ev - 'ry - where you
 Ev - 'ry - where you

go; _____ Take a look in the five - and - ten,
 go; _____ There's a tree in the Grand Ho - tel,

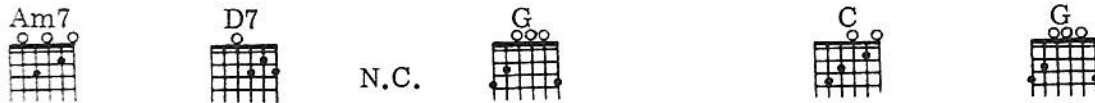
mp

Chords: G, C, G, B7, C, E7/B, Am7, D7

It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas



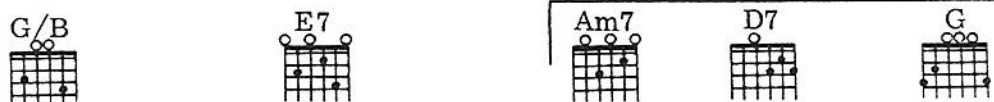
glis-ten-ing once a-gain With can - dy canes and sil - ver lanes a -
 one in the park as well, The stur - dy kind that does - n't mind the



glow. _____ It's be- gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas,
 snow. _____ It's be- gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas;



Toys in ev - 'ry store, _____ But the pret - ti - est sight to see is the
 Soon the bells will start, _____ And the thing that will make them ring is the



hol - ly that will be On your own front door. A pair of
 car - ol that you sing Right with-

To Patter

Last ending

Am7 D7 G6 N.C.

in your heart.

Patter

B7 Em B7 Em

hop-a-long boots and a pis-tol that shoots Is the wish of Bar-ney and Ben;

A7 D A7 D

Dolls that will talk and will go for a walk Is the hope of Jan-ice and Jen; And

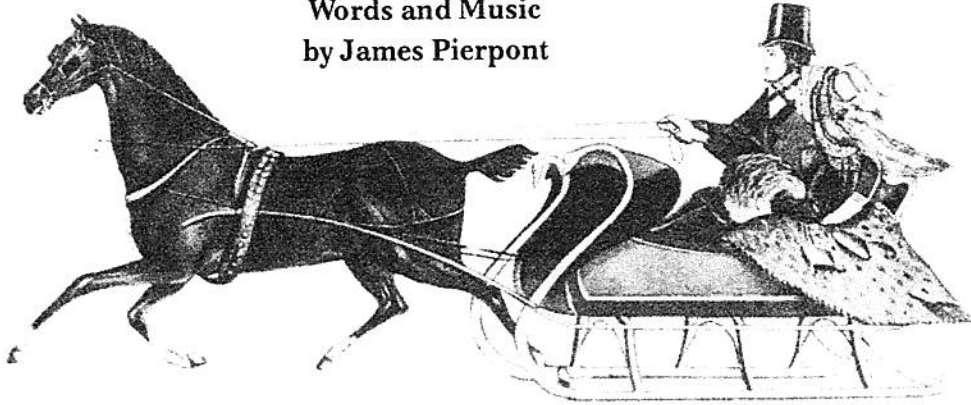
D7

Mom and Dad can hard - ly wait for school to start a-gain. 2. It's be-

D.S. to last ending

Jingle Bells

Words and Music
by James Pierpont



Gaily

8va ad lib

pp gradually getting louder

The first system of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells'. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a melody of eighth notes, starting on G4 and ascending to E5. The bass staff contains a simple accompaniment of quarter notes, starting on D3 and ascending to A3. The tempo/mood is marked 'Gaily' and the dynamics are 'pp gradually getting louder'. There is an asterisk at the end of the system.

Dash-ing through the snow In a one-horse o - pen sleigh,

The second system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The treble staff has a G chord diagram above the first measure. The lyrics 'Dash-ing through the snow In a one-horse o - pen sleigh,' are written below the treble staff. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. There is a C chord diagram above the fourth measure.

O'er the fields we go, Laugh-ing all the way.

The third system of musical notation. The treble staff has Am and D7 chord diagrams above the first and second measures respectively. The lyrics 'O'er the fields we go, Laugh-ing all the way.' are written below the treble staff. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. There is a G chord diagram above the fourth measure.

Bells on bob - tail ring, Mak - ing spir - its bright; What

The fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a C chord diagram above the fourth measure. The lyrics 'Bells on bob - tail ring, Mak - ing spir - its bright; What' are written below the treble staff. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

fun it is to ride and sing A sleigh-ing song to - night. Oh!

Chords: Am, G, D7, G, D7

jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells, jin - gle all the way;

Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-horse o - pen sleigh. Hey!

Chords: C, G, A7, D7

jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells, jin - gle all the way;

Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-horse o - pen sleigh!

Chords: C, G, D7, G

*8va applies to piano only.

8va*

Words by Sammy Cahn
Music by Jule Styne

Let It Snow!

Let It Snow!

Moderately, with a lilt (♩ played like ♩^3)

Piano introduction in F major, 4/4 time. The left hand (L.H.) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a triplet flourish. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. Chords F, C7, F, F/A, and Abdim are indicated above the staff.

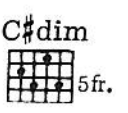
Oh, the weath-er out-side is fright-ful, But the fire is so de-
(2) does-n't show signs of stop-ping, And I brought some corn for

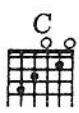
light-ful, And since we've no place to go, Let it
pop-ping; The lights are turned way down low, Let it

snow, let it snow, let it snow, let it snow, let it snow, let it snow, let it snow.

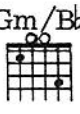
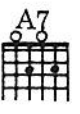
1. F 2. F

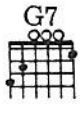
2. It snow. When we

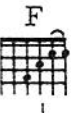



fi-nal-ly kiss good night, How I'll hate go-ing out in the storm; But if

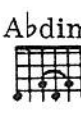
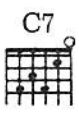
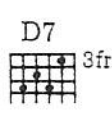






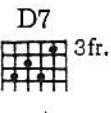

you'll real-ly hold me tight, All the way home I'll be warm. The



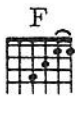


fire is slow-ly dy-ing, And, my dear, we're still good-bye-ing, But as





long as you love me so, Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow.

8va ↑

A Marshmallow World

Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose

Moderately (with a lift)

8va-----
3

L. H.
mp

C

Ebdim

mf

It's a marsh-mal-low world in the win-ter— When the snow comes to cov-er the
(2) marsh-mal-low clouds be-ing friend-ly— In the arms of the ev-er-green

G7

Dm7

G7sus4

C/E

Am7

ground, trees, It's the time for play;— it's a whipped-cream day;— I
And the sun is red — like a pump-kin head;— It's

1. D7

G7sus4

G7

2. D7

Dm7

G7

wait for it the whole year round. 2. Those are shin-ing so your nose won't

Chords: C, Gm7, C7, Fmaj7, Dm7, Gm7, C7

freeze. (3) The world is your snow-ball; see how it grows; That's how it goes when-

Chords: F, Am7, D7, Gmaj7, Em7, Am7, D7

ev-er it snows. The world is your snow-ball just for a song; Get out and roll it a-

Chords: G7, N.C., C

long. It's a yum-yum-my world made for sweet-hearts:— Take a

Chords: Ebdim, G7, Fm/Ab, G7

walk with your fa-vor-ite girl. It's a su-gar date:— what if

Chords: Gm/Bb, A7, D7, Dm7, G7, C

spring is late;— In win-ter, it's a marsh-mal-low world.

Sleigh Ride

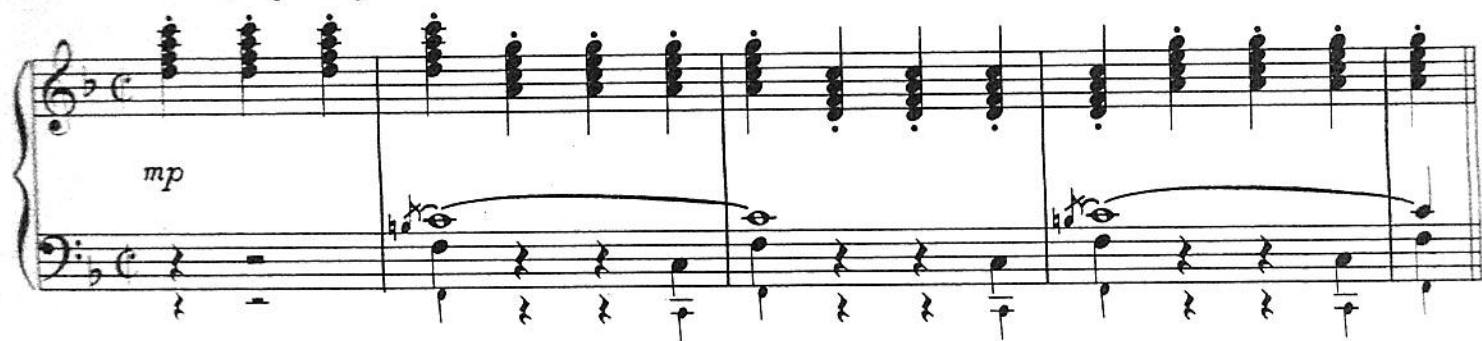


Words by Mitchell Parish; Music by Leroy Anderson

Note: For an optional effect between [A] and [B] and between [C] and [D], you might call on a "third hand" to imitate sleigh bells by playing as follows on the high side of the keyboard—



Moderately bright



Fmaj7

F6

Gm7

C7

F

[A]



Gm7

C7

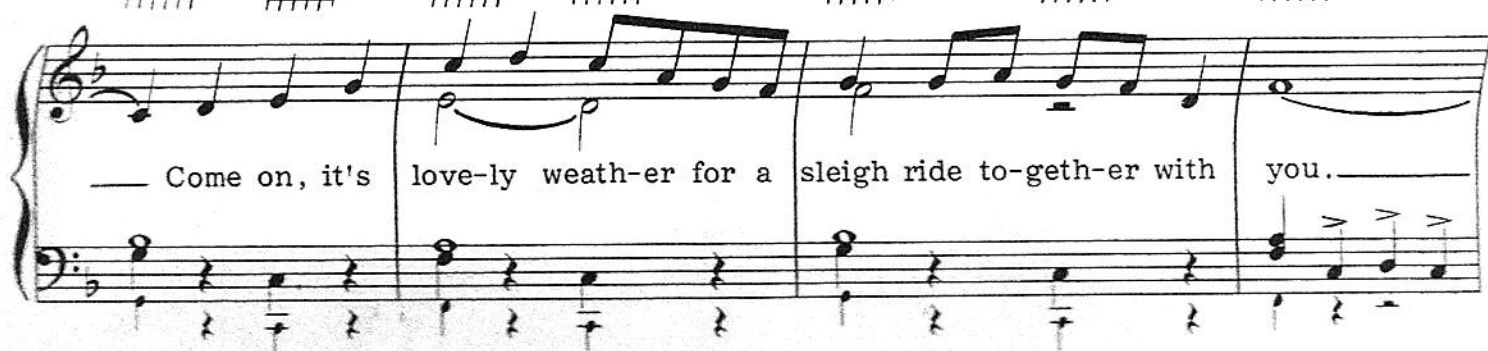
Fmaj7

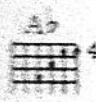
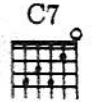
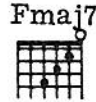
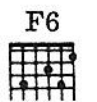
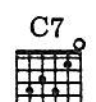
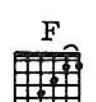
F6

Gm7

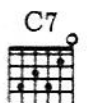
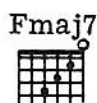
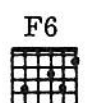
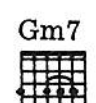
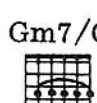
Gm7/C

F

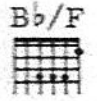
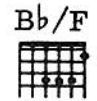
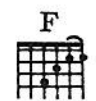


 45.      

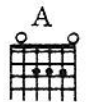
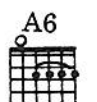
— Out-side, the snow is fall-ing and friends are call-ing "Yoo- hoo";

— Come on, it's love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-geth-er with

you. B Gid-dy- yap, gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-

yap, let's go; Let's look at the show;

Sleigh Ride

Bm7 E7 A N.C.

We're rid-ing in a won-der-land of snow. Gid-dy-

Am7 D7 G G6

yap, gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-yap, it's grand, Just hold-ing your hand;

Gm7 C11

sing as is; play 8va higher----- Normal 8va

We're glid-ing a-long with a song of a win-ter-y fair-y-land. Our cheeks are

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F Gm7 C7

nice and ros-y, and com-fy co-zy are we; We're snug-gled

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 Gm7/C F Ab 4fr. C7

up to-gether like two birds of a feath-er would be. Let's take that

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F Gm7 C7

road be-fore us and sing a cho-rus or two; Come on, it's

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 Gm7/C 1. F6 Gm7 C7

love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-gether with you. Just hear those

2. F6 D

you.

Over the River and Through the Woods

Traditional



Brightly, in one (♩ = 1 beat)

mf

C F

1. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods To Grand - moth - er's house we
2. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods To have a full day of
3. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods And straight through the barn - yard

C Dm7 G7 C Am

(1) go. The horse knows the way to car - ry the sleigh Through
(2) play. Oh, hear the bells ring - ing ting - a - ling - ling, For
(3) gate. It seems that we go so dread - ful - ly slow; It






(1) white and drift - ed snow. O - ver the
 (2) it is Christ - mas Day. O - ver the
 (3) is so hard to wait. O - ver the



(1) riv - er and through the woods, Oh, how the wind does
 (2) riv - er and through the woods, Trot fast my dap - ple
 (3) riv - er and through the woods, Now Grand - ma's cap I






(1) blow. It stings the toes and bites the
 (2) gray; Spring o'er the ground just like a
 (3) spy. Hur - rah for fun; the pud - ding's






(1) nose As o - ver the ground we go.
 (2) hound, For this is Christ - mas Day.
 (3) done; Hur - rah for the pump - kin pie!

Winter Wonderland



Words by Dick Smith; Music by Felix Bernard

Moderately, with a lilt

Chord diagrams: C, C#dim, G7

mf

Sleigh-bells ring, are you lis - t'nin'? In the lane, snow is
way is the blue-bird, here to stay is a

5 3 2 1 5 1 3 1

glis - t'nin', A beau-ti - ful sight, — we're hap-py to - night, —
new bird, He sings a love song, — as we go a - long, —

3

Chord diagrams: D9, G7, 1. C6, 2. C6

5 3

Walk - in' in a win - ter won-der- land! Gone a - land!
Walk - in' in a win - ter won-der-

1 2

E B7 E

1 5 3 1 5 4 3 1

In the mea - dow we can build a snow - man,

p

B7 E

4 2 1 1

Then pre-tend that he is Par - son Brown;

G D7 G

1 3 2 5

He'll say, "Are you mar - ried?" We'll say, "No man! But

A9 D7 G C#dim G7

5 3 1 4 1

you can do the job when you're in town!" La - ter

C

C# dim G7

on, we'll con- spire,— As we dream by the

fire,— to face un- a - fraid,— the plans that we made,—

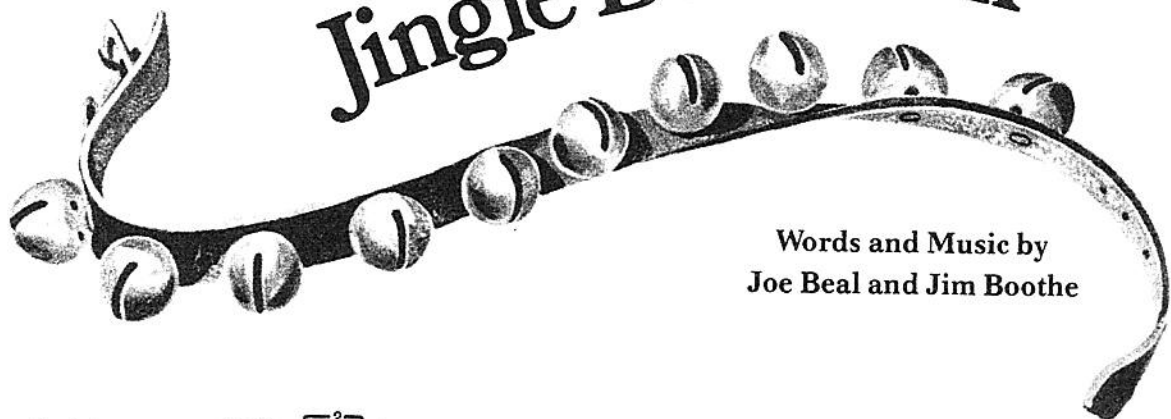
D9 G7 C6 A7+5

Walk - in' in a win - ter won - der - land, Yes! *sfz*

D9 G7 C6

Walk - in' in a win - ter won - der - land!

Jingle-Bell Rock



Words and Music by
Joe Beal and Jim Boothe

With a light swing (♩ = $\text{♩}^3 \text{♩}$)

Chord diagrams: C (first system), C#dim 5fr. (second system)

Jin- gle- bell, jin- gle- bell, jin- gle- bell rock, — Jin- gle bells swing — and

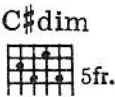
Chord diagrams: Dm7, G7, Dm7, G7, Dm7, G7

jin- gle bells ring. Snow-in' and blow-in' up bush-els of fun,

Chord diagrams: Dm7, G7+5, C

Now the jin- gle hop has be- gun. — Jin- gle- bell, jin- gle- bell.

Jingle-Bell Rock





jin- gle - bell rock, — Jin- gle bells chime in jin- gle - bell time.








Danc-in' and pranc-in' in Jin- gle Bell Square In the frost-y air.






What a bright_ time;_ it's the right_ time_ To rock the night a -









way. Jin- gle - bell_ time_ is a swell time_ To go glid-in' in a

G7 C

one-horse sleigh. —

Gid-dy-ap jin-gle horse; pick up your feet; —

Gm6/Bb A7+5 A7 F

Jin-gle a - round the clock.

Mix and min-gle in a

Fm6 D7 G7 1. C

jin-gl-in' beat; —

That's the jin-gle-bell rock.

2. D7 G7 D7 G7 C

That's the jin-gle-bell, That's the jin-gle-bell rock.

Winter

Words by Alfred Bryan
Music by Albert Gumble

Briskly, in two (♩ = 1 beat)

mp

The piano introduction consists of four measures. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords: C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line: C3, E2, G2, C3, E2, G2, C3, E2, G2, C3.

Chord diagrams: C, Am, G7

Win - ter, win - ter, When the snow is

The first system contains five measures. The right hand melody is: Win - ter, win - ter, When the snow is. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords and a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final note of the fifth measure.

Chord diagrams: Am7/E, Dm7, Fmaj7/G, G9, C

soft - ly fall ing, That's the time to squeeze,

The second system contains five measures. The right hand melody is: soft - ly fall ing, That's the time to squeeze,. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords and a bass line.

Chord diagrams: Am, D7, Ebdim, C/E, D9/F# 5 fr.

when it starts to freeze. In Oc - to - ber and No - vem - ber

The third system contains four measures. The right hand melody is: when it starts to freeze. In Oc - to - ber and No - vem - ber. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords and a bass line. A fermata is placed over the final note of the fourth measure.

G7 N.C. C Am

and De-cem-ber, just re-mem-ber Win ter, win

G7 Am7/E Dm7-5 Fmaj7/G G9

ter, When your sweet-heart comes a - call ing, By the

C G7/D C7/E F Fm

fire - side so bright, you'll sit and tease her;

C/G F#dim C/G Am7 D7 Fm6 G7 C

That's the time to squeeze her, when it's win ter.

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling

Bright polka tempo

8va

p cresc. (like approaching sleigh bells) *f*

G7

C

mf

Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, What fun to hear the
Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, The bells have got the

G7

sleigh bells jin - gle. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, They
snow-flakes danc - ing. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, Ol'

C

G7

set your heart a - tin - gle. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-
Dob - bin's e - ven pranc - ing. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-

C Ab7

ling, jing-a-ling, I love to hear our laugh-ter min-gle, Ha, ha,
 ling, jing-a-ling, The night is made for sweet ro-manc-ing. Ha, ha,

f

1. G7 Last time to Coda 2. G7

ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, glid - ing through the snow. through the snow we

C

go. Through a non-legato

Trio

C

win - ter fair - y - land we go a - glid - ing In a

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling

G7

cot - ton - can - dy land of fro - zen charms, And the

Dm G7

way the sleigh is slip - ping and a - slid - ing Brings you

Dm G7 C

slid - ing e - ven clos - er in my arms. Can't you

hear the sleigh bells ask - ing why we're sin - gle, As we

C7 F A7/E Dm

fly a - cross the snow - y hills and dells? And we're

hap - py 'cause the sleigh bells seem to jin - gle In the

Fm6 Em7 A7sus4 A7

win - ter fair - y - land like wed - ding bells.

Dm G7 C C/E E7dim

Repeat from X to O ; then to Coda.

Coda through the snow we go.

G7 C

8va-----

(play 8va higher; sing as

Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-

C Gm7

written) ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling.

C Gm7 C Gm7 C

Section Five

Modern Carols

Carol of the Bells (Words by Peter J. Wilhousky; Music by M. Leontovich) Page 164

There is a legend that at the stroke of midnight on the evening when Jesus was born all the bells on earth suddenly began pealing joyously together of their own accord—and there was never a sound like it for majesty and grandeur. “Carol of the Bells,” based on an old Ukrainian motif, probably springs from that legend, as it tells of the “sweet silver bells” that pealed joyously in unison. Traditionally, the “Carol of the Bells” is sung quietly in the beginning, grows louder and ever louder as each voice adds to the tintinnabulation, and finally dies away to a pianissimo as the pealing gradually ceases.

I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day Page 160 (Words by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks)

A mood of intense melancholy overtook poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the years after his wife's tragic death in a fire in 1861. The Civil War had broken out that same year, and it seemed to him that this was an additional punishment. Sitting down at his desk one day, he penned the poem “Christmas Bells.” As the bells continue to peal and peal, Longfellow recognizes that God is not dead after all, that right shall prevail, bringing peace and goodwill, as long as there is Christmas and its promise of new life. The poem has been sung to a tune written in the 1870s by an English organist, John Baptiste Calkin. In the 1950s, Johnny Marks, whose Christmas songs are many and choice, adapted Longfellow's words and provided the modern musical setting that is used here and is commonly sung today. There have been many recordings of Marks' version, including ones by Kate Smith, Frank Sinatra, Harry Belafonte and Bing Crosby (who joked to Marks, “I see you finally got yourself a decent lyricist”).

The Little Drummer Boy Page 162 (Words and Music by Katherine Davis, Henry Onorati and Harry Simeone)

Harry Simeone, who was at one time choral conductor-assistant to Fred Waring, wrote what is now a Christmas classic, “The Little Drummer Boy,” in 1958. The song tells the story of a shepherd boy who makes his way along with the procession of the Wise Men and other admirers to the lowly manger in Bethlehem to see the Holy Babe. Some of those who gather at the manger present the Infant with fine gifts, but all the shepherd has to offer is his drum and his gift of making music. The whole carol is accompanied by a gentle drone, the sound of the boy's drum being played lightly with the fingers. The Harry Simeone Chorale made the best-selling recording of its leader's song.

Out of the East (Words and Music by Harry Noble) Page 157

Juilliard-trained songwriter Harry Noble wrote “Out of the East” in 1940. The song describes the trip of the Magi, following the star to the birthplace of Jesus, and is an inspiring song of faith. Noble, born in New York and raised in Jersey City, New Jersey, was best known for his song “Hold Me, Thrill Me, Kiss Me.” In addition to directing a prize-winning girls' choir, he was a nightclub performer with Francis King for many years, appeared in films, and gave organ lessons at Bamberger's Department Store in Newark, New Jersey.

The Peace Carol (Words and Music by Bob Beers) Page 166

The Beers of upstate New York were a musical family reminiscent of the famous Trapp family of Vermont. In 1965, they had several pleasant visits with the Reverend Edith Craig Reynolds, a Baptist minister related by marriage to the Reynolds Aluminum family. Bob Beers was so inspired by the gentle wisdom of Reverend Reynolds that he wrote this carol in her honor. The theme is a simple one—that the grief and struggles and cares of the world can be overcome by the peace of Christmas Day.

Words and Music
by Harry Noble



Out of the East

Moderately

Chord progressions for the first system:

- F
- F/E
- F/E $\flat$
- B $\flat$ /D
- F/C

The musical notation shows a piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked *p* (piano). It consists of two staves with a repeat sign after the first four measures.

Chord progressions for the second system:

- Fdim/C
- C7sus4
- F6add9

The musical notation continues the piano introduction. It includes markings for the left hand (L.H.) and a pedal point (Ped.) in the bass line.

Chord progressions for the third system:

- F
- Gm/F
- B $\flat$ m/F

The musical notation includes the vocal melody and piano accompaniment for the lyrics. The piano part is marked *p* (piano). The lyrics are as follows:

1. Out of the	East there came	rid - ing,	rid - ing,	Three of the	wis - est of
2. In - to the	West they went	rid - ing,	rid - ing,	Fol - low - ing	af - ter the
3. Lo! in a	man - ger they	found Him,	found Him,	Bathed in the	light of yon

Out of the East

F  **Gm/F** 

(1) men. _____ Dust was their en - e - my blind - ing.
 (2) star, _____ O - ver a qui - et town shin - ing,
 (3) star; _____ Gold did they bring Him and frank - in -

Bbm/F  **F** 

(1) blind - ing, E - ven the wis - est of them. _____
 (2) shin - ing, Light - ing their way from a far. _____
 (3) cense, And myrrh from a land that was far. _____

5 2 1 4

A7sus4  **A7**  **Dm**  **G7sus4** 

(1) Wan - der - ing shep - herds heard tell their sto - ry, Told in the
 (2) Un - der its glo - ry sat Moth - er Mar - y Ten - der - ly
 (3) Shep - herds crept in sing - ing prais - es, prais - es; An - gels kept

mf

G7  **C7**  **E/C**  **Am/C**  **Bb/C**  **C7** 

(1) flick - er - ing fire - light, ten - der light, ev - er bright Christ - mas night.
 (2) sing - ing a lull - a - by, hush - a - by, don't - you - cry lull - a - by.
 (3) watch to be near to Him, dear to Him, one with Him, prais - ing Him.
dim. held back

F **Gm/F**

(1) Far to the West was there shin - ing, shin - ing,
 (2) In - to the sta - ble came rid - ing, rid - ing,
 (3) In - to the East then went rid - ing, rid - ing.

p in tempo

Bbm/F **F**

(1) Blaz - ing a star in the dawn;
 (2) Three of the wis - est of men;
 (3) Three of the wis - est of men.

Rev - er - ent
 Gifts did they
 Found was the

Gm/F **Bbm/F**

(1) wise men be - held it, say - ing, "This night a Sav - ior is
 (2) bring for that Babe in man - ger, Gifts for the Sav - ior of
 (3) Babe in a low - ly man - ger, Crowned was the Sav - ior of

1. 2. **F** **F/E** 3. **F** **F/E** **F/Eb** **Bb/D** **Bbm6/Db** **F6add9**

born." men. men. (slow arpeggio)

I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day

Words by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,
adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks



Rapidly, in one (♩. = 1 beat)

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f* dim. - - - - - *p*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Chords: G, Gaug, C/E, D7, Em, F#, Bm. Lyrics: heard the bells on Christ-mas Day Their old fa-mil-iar car-ols play, And

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Cm/Eb, D7, Dm/F, E7, C, E7, Fdim, A9/E, D7. Dynamics: *cresc.*. Lyrics: wild and sweet the words re-peat Of peace on earth, good-will to men. I

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Chords: G, Gaug, C/E, D7, Em, F#, Bm. Lyrics: thought as now this day had come, The bel-fries of all Chris-ten-dom Had

Cm/Eb D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C#m7-5 D7sus4 D7 G xooo N.C.

rung so long the un- bro-ken song Of peace on earth, good - will to men. And

cresc. *dim.*

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F# Bm

in de-spair I bowed my head; "There is no peace on earth," I said, "For

p.

Cm/Eb D7 Dm/F E7 C E7 Am Fdim A9/E D7

hate is strong and mocks the song Of peace on earth, good - will to men." Then

cresc. *f sub.*

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F# Bm

pealed the bells more loud and deep: "God is not dead, nor doth He sleep; The

p.

C/E D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C#m7-5 D7sus4 D7 G xooo

wrong shall fail, the right pre-vail With peace on earth, good - will to men."

cresc. *slowing down*

The Little Drummer Boy

Words and Music by
Katherine Davis, Henry Onorati
and Harry Simeone



Moderately, in two (♩ = 1 beat)

Guitar → D
(Capo up
3 frets)



Keyboard → F

p throughout

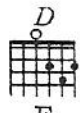
1. Come,	they	told	me, (Pa -
2. Lit	- tle	Ba -	by, (Pa -
(Ba	- by	Ge -	su),
3. Mar	- y	nod -	ded; (Pa -

(Bells)

(1) rum - pum - pum - pum)	A new-born	King to see; (Pa -
(2) rum - pum - pum - pum)	I am a	poor boy too; (Pa -
(3) rum - pum - pum - pum)	The ox and	lamb kept time; (Pa -

A
C

(1) rum - pum - pum - pum)	Our fin - est	gifts we bring (Pa -
(2) rum - pum - pum - pum)	I have no	gift to bring (Pa -
(3) rum - pum - pum - pum)	I played my	drum for Him; (Pa -

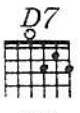
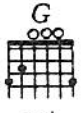
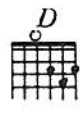
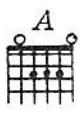


 (1) rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (2) rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (3) rum - pum - pum - pum)

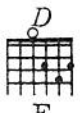
To lay be - fore the King, (Pa -
 That's fit to give our King. (Pa -
 I played my best for Him. (Pa -

 (1) rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (2) rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (3) rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum, rum - pum - pum - pum)



 (1) So to hon - or Him (Pa - rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (2) Shall I play for You (Pa - rum - pum - pum - pum)

 (3) Then He smiled at me, (Pa - rum - pum - pum - pum)




 (1) When we come...

 (2) On my drum?

 (3) Me and my drum...

to nothing

Carol of the Bells

Words by Peter J. Wilhousky; Music by M. Leontovich



Joyfully, in one (each measure = 1 beat)

Em* Em/D Am/C Em/B

Hark! how the bells, Sweet sil-ver bells, All seem to say, "Throw cares a-way."

Em Em/D Am/C Em/B

Christ-mas is here, Bring-ing good cheer To young and old, Meek and the bold.

Am/C Em Am/C Em

Ding, dong, ding, dong, That is their song With joy-ful ring, All car-ol-ing.

Am/C Em Am/C Em

One seems to hear Words of good cheer From ev-'ry-where Fill-ing the air; O

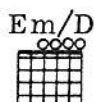
mf *cresc.*

how hap - py are their tones. Gai - ly they ring - While peo - ple sing -

ff



Songs of good cheer, Christ - mas is here; Mer - ry, mer - ry, mer - ry, mer - ry Christ - mas.



Mer - ry, mer - ry, mer - ry, mer - ry Christ - mas. On, on they send, On with - out end, Their joy - ful tone

dim. (without slowing down)



To ev - 'ry home. { Hark! how the bells, Sweet sil - ver bells, All seem to say,
On, on they send, On with - out end,

pp

2.

N.C.

N.C.



"Throw cares a - way." Their joy - ful tone To ev - 'ry home. Ding, dong, ding, dong.
very quietly



The Peace Carol

Words and Music by Bob Beers

Gently

mp

1. The

G

Gaug

C/G

4

(1) gar - ment of life be it tat - tered and torn, The
(2) hope that has slum - bered for two thou - sand years, A
3. Add all the grief — that peo - ple may bear; —

F/G

D7/G

G

Em

Em/D

(1) cloak of the sol - dier is weath - ered and worn, But what Child is this that was
(2) prom - ise that si - lenced a thou - sand fears, A faith that can hob - ble an
(3) To - tal the strife and the trou - ble and care; — Put them in col - umns and

A/C#

D7

G

5fr.

(1) pov - er - ty - born? The peace of Christ - mas Day. — } The branch that bears the
(2) o - cean of tears, The peace of Christ - mas Day. — }
(3) leave them right there, The peace of Christ - mas Day. — }

Am D7 G Em Em/D

bright hol-ly, The dove that rests in yon - der tree, The light that shines for

Am/C A/C# D7

all to see; The peace of Christ-mas

1. 2. 3.

Day. 2. The 3. Day. The

G Am D7 G

branch that bears the bright hol-ly, The dove that rests in yon - der tree, The

Em Em/D Am/C A/C# D7 G

light that shines for all to see, The peace of Christ-mas Day.

slower

Section Six

Favorite Carols of Yesterday and Today

Angels from the Realms of Glory Page 174
 (Words by James Montgomery; Music by Henry Smart)

In the mid-1790s, 23-year-old James Montgomery, a devout Moravian newspaperman in Sheffield, England, was twice imprisoned because authorities feared that his liberalism and criticism of local officials might breed trouble. He took advantage of his incarceration to write a little book, Prison Amusements, which he published as soon as he was released and had returned to his newspaper. The success of the book started him and his paper, the Iris, on the road to such popularity that before long he became one of Sheffield's leading citizens. His Christian faith, so strong in adversity, remained just as strong in prosperity. He published many hymns, including "Angels from the Realms of Glory," which he wrote for the Christmas Eve edition of the Iris in 1816, and which was republished in the Christian Psalmist in 1825. Some years later, a London organist, Henry Smart, wrote the music to which we now sing Montgomery's words.

As Lately We Watched (Traditional) Page 181

From Austria comes this traditional carol, sung to a tune similar to the old English "We Wish You a Merry Christmas." As with such other carols as "Angels We Have Heard on High," "Angels from the Realms of Glory" and "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," the song tells the story of the Nativity from the point of view of the shepherds near Bethlehem who follow the path of the star, hear the angels proclaim the birth of the newborn King and finally see the Infant in His manger-throne.

As with Gladness Men of Old Page 189
 (Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music by Conrad Kocher)

On the Epiphany, the Twelfth Day of Christmas, probably in 1858, William Chatterton Dix was sick in bed. Dix was a devout churchman who ran a marine insurance company in England during the week and composed hymns on Sunday. While sick, he managed to read the Gospel for the day, which inspired him to write this classic Christmas hymn. It was set to a melody written several decades earlier by an eminent German organist, Conrad Kocher, but Dix is often credited with the tune. Dix eventually came to dislike his abridgment of the Kocher setting, but realized that since the combination of words and music had already entered the literature it was too late to change it.

Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn Page 178
 (Words by John Byrom; Music by John Wainwright)

This song was written by John Byrom as a Christmas present for his daughter, probably in 1749. Byrom was active in the evangelical revivals of the period, had both Charles and John Wesley as students and friends, and ended life as a Quaker. The poem was first published as a broadside (broadside was a large sheet of paper on which ballads were customarily printed, and which were sold by stationers like newspapers) and was set to an original psalm tune, "Yorkshire" by John Wainwright, an organist at the Manchester, England, Collegiate Church. Byrom first heard the completed hymn on Christmas Day, 1750, when a group of men and boys led by Wainwright sang it for him.

Good Christian Men, Rejoice Page 184
 (Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional)

This well-worked melody served a variety of purposes before it became the setting for "Good Christian Men, Rejoice." Its origin is a 14th-century hymn, which was arranged in 1601 by Bartholomaeus Gesius as "In Dulci Jubilo." Subsequently Johann Sebastian Bach made his own arrangement of the melody in his Chorale Preludes for the organ, and in an edition by Sir John Stainer, it became well known to German-speaking people as "Nun singet und seid froh." The English version is by the Reverend Dr. John Mason Neale, a 19th-century English minister who, after being forced into retirement by illness, collected and made English translations of many Greek and Latin hymns.

The Holly and the Ivy (Traditional)

Page 180

The verses of this charming English carol date back centuries. They were first officially published in 1861 by a Joshua Sylvester, who admitted that he had obtained them from "an old broadside, printed a century and a half since." The symbolism in them probably pre-dates Christianity and was simply modified to serve it. Hence, the white blossoms became the purity of Mary; the red berries, Jesus' blood; the thorns, His crown; the bitter bark, His crucifixion agony. The symbolism of the ivy has been lost, although some suggest that the holly stands for the masculine elements of Jesus' birth, and the clinging ivy for the feminine elements.

I Saw Three Ships (Traditional)

Page 171

There are several interpretations of the three ships mentioned in this carol. Since the music was published for the first time in 1666, less than two centuries after Columbus's voyages had opened up the seas, some believe that the three ships, like Columbus's, were entering a New World—that of the Spirit. Others feel that the number refers to the journeying Wise Men, or to the virtues of faith, hope and charity, or to the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, or to the Trinity of God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Carols that sing of ships are not usual, though as Cecil Sharp, a famous collector of folk songs, pointed out, the island-dwelling Britons of early days may have thought that Bethlehem, which they knew about only through hearsay, lay on or near the seacoast of the Holy Land. Sharp discovered the music for this carol existing in similar versions all over the British Isles, sung to these Christmas words and also to a secular lyric, beginning "As I sat on a sunny bank," which was already well known by the 18th century.

Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild (Traditional)

Page 176

"Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild" is a lullaby that was sung by the Virgin Mary in a Mystery Play that flourished around Leipzig, Germany, in the early 1500s. The tune was originally sung to a Latin text full of joy, "Resonet in Laudibus" (Let Our Praises Resound), dating from as early as the 14th century. Before that time, carols and other religious songs were danced and sung to primitive tunes and graceless texts. But a new awareness of beauty in worship swept through Europe in the 1500s, thanks in part to the Reformation, and melodies took on an ingratiating texture, while texts issued from the pens of genius poets.

Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming (Traditional; arranged by Dan Fox)

Page 175

This charming old carol comes to us from Germany's Rhineland. It was first published in 1599 in Cologne but could date from the 15th century or perhaps even earlier. Michael Praetorius harmonized it in 1609, and Theodore Baker, the American music scholar who first compiled the Biographical Dictionary of Musicians in 1900, is credited with the English translation. In some hymnals, the carol appears as "I Know a Rose-Tree Springing" or "Behold a Branch Is Growing" from its original German text, "Es ist ein' Ros' entsprungen."

O Come, O Come Emmanuel (Traditional)

Page 186

The words to this church hymn for the season of Advent are very old indeed. They were of such importance in medieval days that in monasteries a separate stanza, to be sung from December 16 through December 23, was assigned to each of the most pious monks. In the 1800s, a musical setting that would accommodate the stanzas and the refrain "Rejoice! Rejoice! Emmanuel shall come to thee O Israel" was fashioned out of some plainsong sequences. (There was no refrain in the original Latin.) And, since plainsong has no measures and no specified rhythmic scheme, the quality of this hymn is always flowing and free.

O Holy Night

Page 172

(Words by John Sullivan Dwight; Music by Adolphe Charles Adam)

It is difficult to realize now that when "O Holy Night" was written by Adolphe Charles Adam, the 19th-century French composer who is best known for his ballet Giselle, it was frowned on by church authorities. One French bishop even went so far as to denounce it for its "lack of musical taste and total absence of the spirit of religion." Despite this, it has become the most popular of all Christmas solos. Adam's friend and collaborator, the poet Cappeau de Roquemaure, was the first to supply a text for the melody, titling it "Cantique de Noël." The English words we use today, which made the tune "O Holy Night," were written by an American clergyman and musical authority named John Sullivan Dwight.

Once in Royal David's City

Page 185

(Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett)

Cecil Frances Alexander took her position as an Anglican bishop's wife very seriously. She accompanied her husband throughout Ireland, scolding the wicked and praising the good, and most of all working with the youngsters, for whom she wrote a number of little poems and hymns. Her most famous collection was published in 1848 – Hymns for Little Children – and it was here that "Once in Royal David's City" first appeared. A year later, H. J. Gauntlett discovered Mrs. Alexander's poem and set it to music. The city, of course, is Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus and of His ancestor King David.

Section Six: Favorite Carols of Yesterday and Today

What Child Is This?

(Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music Traditional)

Page 182

"Greensleeves," the tune to which "What Child Is This?" is sung, has a long history. It was apparently first licensed or registered in 1580 to a Richard Jones (with a set of lyrics that were not in the least religious, nor even very respectable), but it is probably older still. Some theories have it that Henry VIII wrote the song. In any event, Henry's daughter Queen Elizabeth I is said to have danced to it; Shakespeare mentioned it by name twice in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; traitors were hanged as hired bands of musicians played its strains in lugubrious tempo. Almost three centuries later, about 1865, William Chatterton Dix published "The Manger Throne." Three stanzas were later culled from that poem and fitted to "Greensleeves," thus creating "What Child Is This?," one of our loveliest carols.

While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night

(Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody;
Music by George Frederick Handel)

Page 188

George Frederick Handel's oratorio *Messiah*, first performed in 1742 in Dublin, made the composer's name a symbol for the finest in religious music. A century later, Handel's fame was still at its height, particularly in the United States, where admirers such as the composer Lowell Mason were willing to attribute their works to him in order to secure a wider audience. Another composer, Richard Storrs Willis (famous for "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear"), who was attracted by the stately vigor of an aria from *Cyrus*, one of Handel's 46 operas, adapted as text a scriptural paraphrase by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody published in 1696. The result was "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," which hews so closely to the Christmas story as told in the Bible that it was one of only six hymns allowed by the starched church authorities of that day to be sung by congregations (in addition, of course, to the regulation canticles).



I Saw Three Ships

Traditional

Note: For added interest, this arrangement can be played as follows:

1st time: Play top line of right hand only. (*p*)

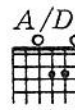
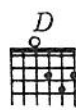
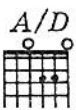
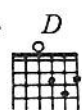
2nd time: Play both lines of the right hand, again without the bass. (*mf*)

3rd time: Play complete arrangement including piano bass and organ pedals. (*f*)

Moderately

Guitar →
(Capo up
3 frets)

Keyboard →



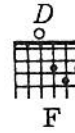
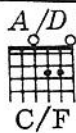
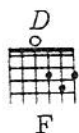
F

C/F

F

C/F

1. *p* I saw three ships come sail - ing in On
2. *mf* And what was in those ships all three On
3. *f* The Vir - gin Mar - y and Christ were there On



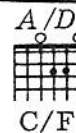
F

C/F

F

C/F

(1) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day. I saw three ships come
(2) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day? And what was in those
(3) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day; The Vir - gin Mar - y and



F

C/F

F

C/F

F

(1) sail - ing in On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing.
(2) ships all three On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing?
(3) Christ were there On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing.

Holy Night

Words by John Sullivan Dwight
Music by Adolphe Charles Adam

Slowly and solemnly

p smoothly

1. O ho - ly night, the stars are bright - ly shin - ing; It is the
2. Led by the light of faith se - rene - ly beam - ing, With glow - ing
3. Tru - ly He taught us to love one an - oth - er; His law is

ped. sim. throughout

(1) night of the dear Sav - ior's birth. Long lay the
(2) hearts by His cra - dle we stand. So led by
(3) love and His gos - pel is peace. Chains shall He

(1) world in sin and er - ror pin - ing, Till He ap - peared and the soul felt its
(2) light of a star sweet - ly gleam - ing, Here came the wise men from the Or - ient
(3) break, for the slave is our broth - er, And in His name all op - pres - sion shall

(1) worth. A thrill of hope, the wea - ry soul re - joic - es. For
(2) land. The King of Kings — lay in low - ly man - ger, In
(3) cease. Sweet hymns of joy in grate - ful chor - us rise we, Let

mp

G7 C Am

(1) yon - der breaks a new and glo - rious morn. Fall on your
 (2) all our tri - als born to be our friend. He knows our
 (3) all with - in us praise His ho - ly name. Christ is the

mf

Em Dm Am

(1) knees, Oh, hear the an - gel voic - es! O
 (2) need, To our weak - ness no strang - er. Be -
 (3) Lord, Then ev - er, ev - er praise we; His

C G7 C F C G7 C

(1) night di - vine, O night when Christ was born! O
 (2) hold your King! be - fore the low - ly bend! Be -
 (3) pow'r and glo - ry ev - er more pro - claim, His

f

G G7 C Dm C G7 C

(1) night, O ho - ly night, O night di - vine!
 (2) hold your King! your night, O night be - fore Him bend!
 (3) pow'r and glo - ry ev - er more pro - claim.



Angels from the Realms of Glory

Words by James Montgomery; Music by Henry Smart

Moderately

The musical score is written for guitar and voice. It features a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, each with a guitar part (top staff) and a vocal part (bottom staff). The guitar part includes chord diagrams and chord names. The vocal part includes lyrics for four different voices (1, 2, 3, 4). The tempo is marked 'Moderately'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf'.

Chord diagrams and names shown above the guitar staff:

- System 1: C*, C/E, G, C/E, F, C/E
- System 2: G/B, C, C/E, G, G#dim, Am, E
- System 3: Am, E/B, Am/C, G/D, D7, G, G7
- System 4: C, E7, F, A7/C#, Dm, C#dim/E, Dm/F, D7/F#, C/G, G7, C

Lyrics for the four voices:

1. An - gels from the realms of glo - ry Wing your flight o'er
2. Shep - herds in the fields a - bid - ing, Watch - ing o'er your
3. Sag - es, leave your con - tem - pla - tions; Bright - er vis - ions
4. Saints be - fore the al - tar bend - ing, Watch - ing long in

(1) all the earth. Ye who sang cre - a - tion's sto - ry
(2) flocks by night. God with man is now re - sid - ing;
(3) beam a - far. Seek the great de - sire of na - tions;
(4) hope and fear. Sud - den - ly the Lord de - scend - ing

(1) Now pro - claim Mes - si - ah's birth.
(2) Yon - der shines the in - fant Light.
(3) Ye have seen His na - tal star.
(4) In His tem - ple shall ap - pear.

Come and wor - ship.

come and wor - ship; Wor - ship Christ the new - born King.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming

Traditional; Arranged by Dan Fox



Moderately

Guitar chords and musical notation for the song "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming". The chords are: G*, D7, G, C, G, Dsus4, D, Em, C, F#m7-5, G, Am, G/D, D7, G, G, D7, G, C, G, Dsus4, D, Em, C, F#m7-5, G, Am, D7, Em, Cm, D7, G, Em, Bm, Am, D7, Em, A, D, G, D7, G, C, D7, G, Dm, E, Cm, G/D, Am, D7, Em, Cm6, D7, G.

Lyrics:

Lo, how a rose e'er bloom - ing From ten - der stem hath sprung.
I - sa - iah 'twas fore-told it, The rose I have in mind.

Of Jes - se's lin - eage com - ing, As men of old
With Mar - y we be - hold it, The Vir - gin Noth -

— have sung. It came a flower - et bright
er kind. To show God's love a - right, A - mid the
She bore to

cold of win - ter, When half spent was the night.
men a Sav - ior When half spent was the night.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

**Smaller hands may substitute cue note for bass note.

JOSEPH DEAREST, JOSEPH MILD

Traditional

Gently

The first system of the piano accompaniment is written for piano (p) in 3/4 time. The right hand features a series of chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. A long slur covers the first four measures.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment with the same chordal texture in the right hand and eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A slur is present over the first three measures.

Guitar → D
(Capo up
3 frets)



Keyboard → F

The third system of the piano accompaniment includes lyrics for three different versions of the song. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand continues the eighth-note bass line. A double bar line is at the start of the system.

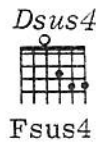
1. Jo - seph dear - est, Jo - seph mild, Help me rock my
2. Glad - ly dear - est, Mar - y mine, I will rock your
3. Lull - a, lull - a, lull - a - by, (Hum)



(1) lit - tle Child.
(2) Kin - del - ein.
(3)

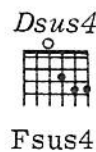


(1) God will give you your re - ward in heav'n a - bove.
(2) God will give me my re - ward in heav'n a - bove,
(3) Lull - a, lull - a, lull - a - by, (Hum)



(1) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.
(2) The Child of Vir - gin Mar - y.
(3) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.

After last verse only



Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn

Words by John Byrom; Music by John Wainwright

Firmly

Chord progressions: C*, G, C, D4, C/E, C, D4, C/E, F

1. Chris - tians, a - wake, sa - lute the hap - py morn
 2. Then to the watch - ful shep - herds it was told,
 3. He spake, and straight a - way the ce - les - tial choir.
 4. To Beth - lehem straight the hap - py shep - herds ran
 5. Let us, like these good shep - herds, then em - ploy
 6. Then may we hope, the an - gel - ic thrones a - mong,

mf

Chord progressions: C/E, F, Bdim/D, C/E, Bdim/D, C, Dm/F, C/G, G7, C

(1) Where - on the Sav - ior of the world was born.
 (2) Who heard the an - gel - ic herald's voice: "Be - hold,
 (3) In hymns of joy, un - known be - fore, con - spire;
 (4) To see the won - der God had wrought for man,
 (5) Our grate - ful voic - es to pro - claim the joy.
 (6) To sing, re - deemed, a glad tri - um - phal song.

Chord progressions: Am, C/G, C/E, F, C, F, G/F, C/E, D, G

(1) Rise to a - dore the mys - ter - y of love
 (2) I bring good tid - ings of a Sav - ior's birth
 (3) The prais - es of re - deem - ing love they sang,
 (4) And found, with Jo - seph and the bless - ed Maid,
 (5) Trace we the Babe, who hath re - trieved our loss,
 (6) He that was born up - on this joy - ful day

E Am E/B Am/C E7/B Am/C Dm6 Am/E E7 Am

(1) Which hosts of an - gels chant - ed from a - bove,
 (2) To you and all the na - tions up - on earth,
 (3) And heaven's whole orb with al - le - lu - ias rang,
 (4) Her Son, the Sav - ior, in a man - ger laid,
 (5) From His poor man - ger to His bit - ter cross,
 (6) A - round us all His glo - ry shall dis - play.

G/B G7 C C/E D4 C G/B D7/A G C/E

(1) With them the joy - ful tid - ings first be - gun Of
 (2) This day hath God ful - filled His prom - ised word; This
 (3) God's high - est glo - ry was their an - them. still, Peace
 (4) A - mazed, the won - drous sto - ry they pro - claim, The
 (5) Tread - ing His steps, as - sist - ed by His grace, Till
 (6) Saved by His love, in - ces - sant we shall sing Of

F G/F C/E Bdim/D C Dm/F C/G G7 C

(1) God in - car - nate and the Vir - gin's Son.
 (2) day is born a Sav - ior, Christ the Lord.
 (3) up - on earth and un - to men the good will.
 (4) earli - est her - alds of the Sav - ior's name.
 (5) man's first heaven - ly state a - gain takes place.
 (6) an - gels and of an - gel - men the King.

THE HOLLY AND THE IVY

Traditional

Gaily

mf

1. The hol-ly and the i - vy, When they are both full - grown, Of —
 2. The hol-ly bears a blos - som As white as lil - y flow'r, And —
 3. The hol-ly bears a ber - ry As red as an - y blood, And —

(1) all the trees that are in the wood, The hol-ly bears the crown.
 (2) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To be our sweet Sav-ior.
 (3) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To do poor sin - ners good. } The

ris-ing of the sun — And the run-ning of the deer, The —

play-ing of the mer-ry or - gan, Sweet sing-ing in the choir.

F Bb/F F Bb/F F C

F Bb F F/C C7 F

F Bb/F F Bb/F F C7

F Dm Bb F F/C C7 F

As Lately We Watched

Traditional

With spirit

1. As late - ly we watched o'er our fields through the night, A
 2. His throne is a man - ger, His court is a loft, But
 3. Then shep - herds be joy - ful, sa - lute your new King; Let

(1) star there was seen of such glo - ri - ous light.
 (2) troops of bright an - gels in lays sweet and soft.
 (3) hills and dales ring to the song that ye sing.

(1) All through the night an - gels did sing, In
 (2) Him they pro - claim, our Christ by name, And
 (3) Blessed be the hour, wel - come the morn, For

(1) car - ols so sweet of the birth of a King.
 (2) earth, sky and air straight are filled with His fame.
 (3) Christ our dear Sav - ior on earth now is born.

What Child Is This?

Words by William Chatterton Dix
Music Traditional



Very gently, but not dragging

mp

1. What
(2. Why)
(3. So)

Em D

(1) Child is this, — who laid to rest, — On
(2) lies He in — such mean es - tate — Where
(3) bring Him in — cense, gold and myrrh: — Come.

Em Bm Em

(1) Mar - y's lap — is sleep - ing? Whom an - gels greet — with
(2) ox and ass — are feed - ing? Good Chris - tian, fear — for
(3) peas - ant king, — to own — Him. The King of Kings — sal -






(1) an - thems sweet_ While shep - herds watch_ are keep - ing?
 (2) sin - ners here, _ The si - lent Word_ is plead - ing.
 (3) va - tion brings;_ Let lov - ing hearts_ en - throne Him.






This, this_ is Christ the King, _ Whom shep - herds guard_ and






an - gels sing. Haste, haste_ to bring Him laud, _ The






1. 2. 3.
 Babe, _ the Son_ of Mar - y. 2. Why 3. So Mar - y.

GOOD CHRISTIAN MEN, REJOICE

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

With spirit

First System:

1. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —
 2. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —
 3. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —

Second System:

(1) Give ye heed to what we say: News! News! Je - sus Christ is
 (2) Now ye hear of end-less bliss: Joy! Joy! Je - sus Christ was
 (3) Now ye need not fear the grave: Peace! Peace! Je - sus Christ was

Third System:

(1) born to-day. Ox and ass be-fore Him bow, And He is in the
 (2) born for this. He hath ope'd the heav'n-ly door, And man is bless-ed
 (3) born to save. Calls you one and calls you all To gain His ev-er-

Fourth System:

(1) man-ger now. Christ is born to-day! — Christ is born to-day! —
 (2) ev-er-more. Christ was born for this; — Christ was born for this. —
 (3) last-ing hall. Christ was born to save; — Christ was born to save. —

once in royal david's city

Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett

Moderately

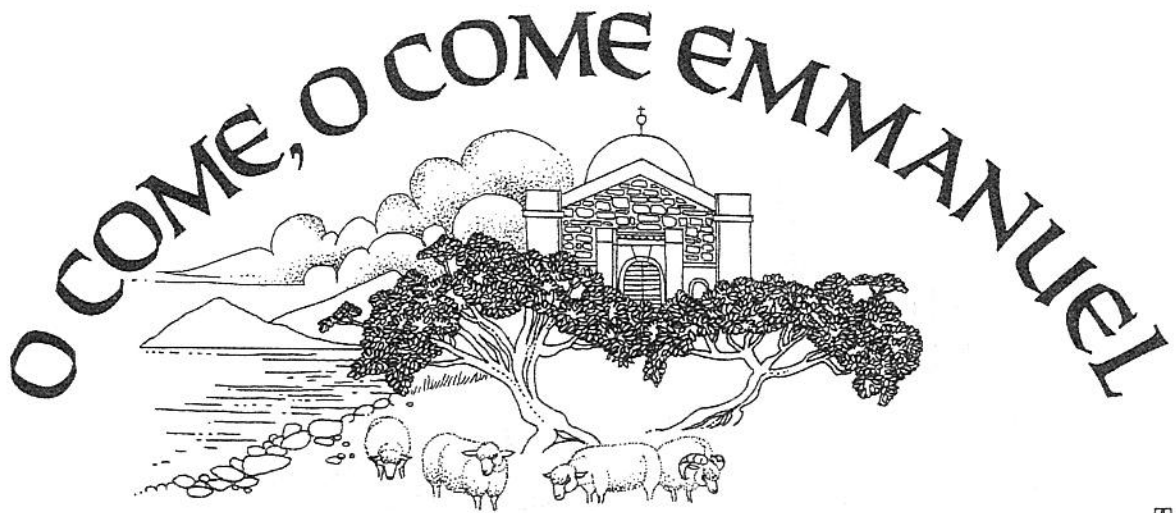
1. Once in roy - al Da - vid's cit - y Stood a low - ly
 2. He came down to earth from heav - en, Who is God and
 3. And our eyes at last shall see Him Through His own re -

(1) cat - tle shed, Where a moth - er laid her Ba - by
 (2) Lord of all, And His shel - ter was a sta - ble.
 (3) deem - ing love, For that Child so dear and gen - tle

(1) In a man - ger for His bed. Mar - y was that
 (2) And His cra - dle was a stall. With the poor and
 (3) Is our Lord in heav - en a - bove. And He leads His

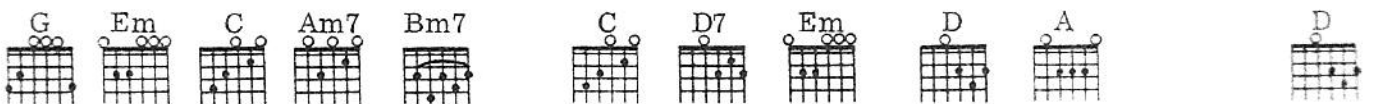
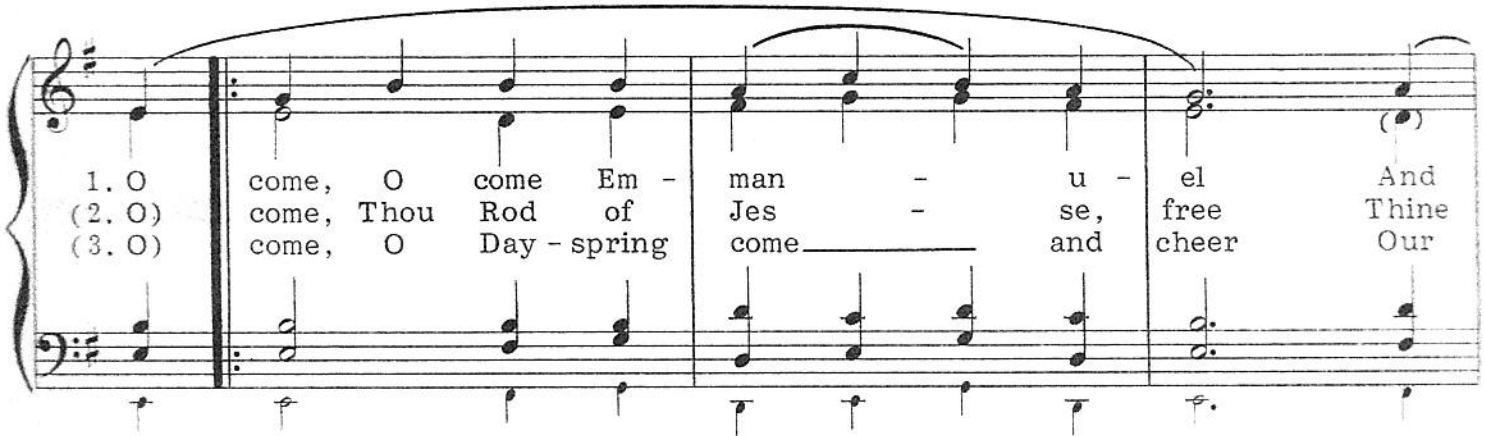
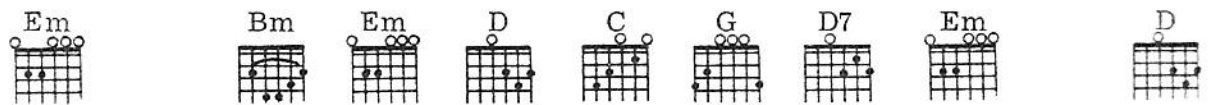
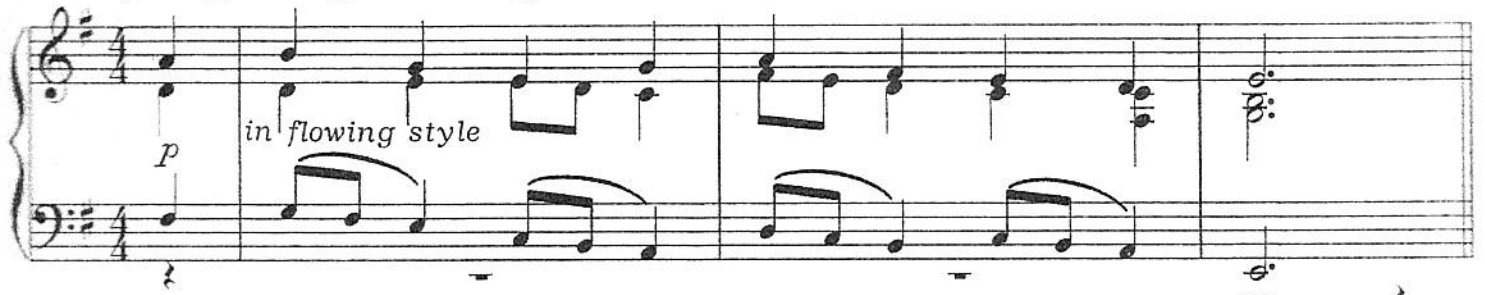
(1) moth - er mild, Je - sus Christ her lit - tle Child.
 (2) mean and low - ly Lived on earth our Sav - ior ho - ly.
 (3) chil - dren on To the place where He is gone.

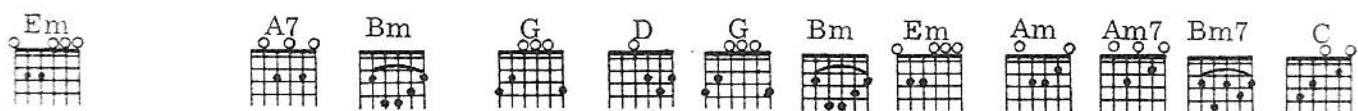
G D G G^{sus9} G^{sus4} G Em Bm
 D7 G D G G^{sus9} G^{sus4} G
 Em Bm D7 G C G
 Am/C D7 G C G D7 G



Traditional

Quietly, with great feeling





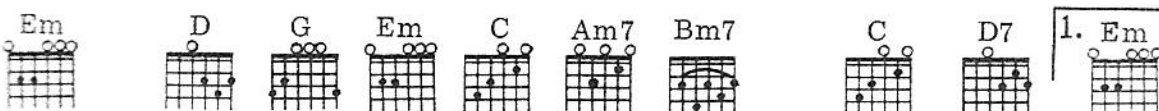
(1) ex - ile here Un - til the Son of God ap -
 (2) peo - ple save, And give them vic - t'ry o'er the
 (3) shades of night, And pierce the clouds and bring us



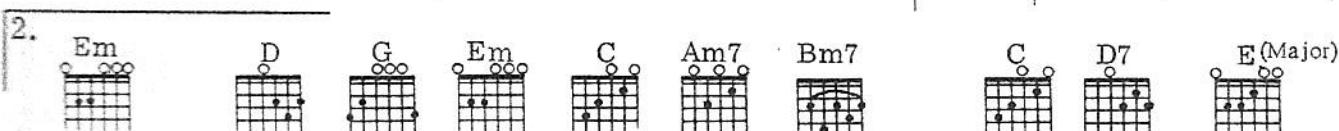
N.C.



(1) pear. }
 (2) grave. } Re - joice! Re - joice! Em - man - u -
 (3) light. }



el Shall come to thee O Is - ra - el. 2. O
mp 3. O



el. more broadly

While Shepherds Watched

Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody
Music by George Frederick Handel

Their Flocks by Night

Moderately

Chord diagrams: C, G, Dm/F, C, G7, C, Dm7, C, G, C/E, Dm/F, G7, F, C, N.C., F, C, F, C, F, C, G7, C, G7, C.

1. While shep-herds watched their flocks by__ night, All__ seat - ed on the__
 2. "Fear__ not," he said, for might-y__ dread Had__ seized their trou - bled__
 3. "To__ you in Da - vid's town this__ day Is__ born of Da - vid's__
 4. "The__ heaven-ly Babe you there shall__ find To__ hu - man view dis -
 5. Thus__ spake the ser - aph, and forth-with Ap - peared a shin - ing__
 6. "All__ glo - ry be to God on__ high, And__ to the earth be__

(1) ground, - The__ an - gel of the Lord came down, And__
 (2) minds. - "Glad - tid - ings of great joy I__ bring To__
 (3) line, - The__ Sav - ior who is Christ the__ Lord, And__
 (4) played, - And__ mean - ly wrapped in swath - ing bands, And__
 (5) throng - Of__ an - gels prais - ing God, who thus Ad -
 (6) peace; - Good - will hence - forth from heaven to__ men Be -

(1) glo - ry shone a - round, - And glo - ry shone a - round.
 (2) you and all man - kind, - To you and all man - kind."
 (3) this shall be the sign, - And this shall be the sign."
 (4) in a man - ger laid, - And in a man - ger laid."
 (5) dressed their joy - ful song, - Ad - dressed their joy - ful song.
 (6) gin and nev - er cease, - Be - gin and nev - er cease!"

As with Gladness Men of Old

Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music by Conrad Kocher

Firmly

1. As with glad - ness men of old Did the guid - ing
2. As with joy - ful steps they sped To that low - ly
3. As they of - fered gifts most rare At that man - ger
4. Ho - ly Je - sus ev - 'ry day Keep us in the

(1) star be - hold. As with joy they hailed its light.
(2) man - ger bed, There to bend the knee be - fore
(3) rude and bare, So may we with ho - ly joy.
(4) nar - row way, And when earth - ly things are past,

(1) Lead - ing on - ward, beam - ing bright. So most gra - cious
(2) Him whom heav'n and earth a - dore; So may we with
(3) Pure and free from sin's al - loy, All our cost - liest
(4) Bring our ran - somed souls at last Where they need no

(1) God may we Ev - er - more be led by Thee.
(2) will - ing feet Ev - er seek Thy mer - cy seat.
(3) trea - sures bring Christ to Thee, our heav'n - ly King.
(4) star to guide, Where no clouds Thy glo - ry hide.

Section Seven

Christmas Round the World

All Hail to Thee

Page 206

(Words by Ernest W. Olson; Music by Philipp Nicolai)

Philipp Nicolai, a 16th-century Lutheran minister, was a pastor and eloquent preacher at such centers as Westphalia and Hamburg in Germany. There he wrote a number of hymns and tunes, including what have been called the King and Queen of the Chorales, "Wachet Auf" (Sleepers, Awake) and "Wie schoen leuchtet der Morgenstern" (How Bright Appears the Morning Star). Both of these hymns were used by Johann Sebastian Bach for church cantatas. Three centuries after Nicolai wrote the melody used here, Ernest Olson, a Swedish-born Lutheran who was taken to Illinois by his parents as a boy, wrote several stanzas for the melody and made of it one of our most inspiring Christmas hymns, "All Hail to Thee."

Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella (Traditional)

Page 192

*The music for "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella" – a French carol with an ancient tune – has been known since the 14th century, not originally as sacred music, but as a ritournelle, or lively court dance in 3/4 time. The words, too, are traditional, still sung today in France, chiefly in Anjou and Burgundy. The carol, with words and music, first appeared in a fascinating compilation of Christmas music, *Cantiques de Première Advenement de Jésus-Christ*, published in 1553 by a wealthy French count whose hobby was the collection of Christmas music. The charming text of this carol perhaps inspired the famous Georges de La Tour painting of the Nativity, in which two serving-maids look on from a distant corner of the stable.*

Buon Natale (Merry Christmas to You)

Page 208

(Words and Music by Bob Saffer and Frank Linale)

The sounds and aromas of Christmastime in Italy are exactly the same as ours – the bells ringing in the church steeple, the people from the hills greeting their neighbors from the valley, and the preparation of a feast for Christmas Day (only the feast, with its wine and pasta, is different from ours). And the essential ingredient, in St. Peter's Square or Peoria, on this molto bella holiday, is people, people wishing each other – in whatever language – "Merry Christmas." Nat King Cole made a best-selling recording of this effervescent song that Bob Saffer and Frank Linale wrote in 1959. The two strains of this lilting melody are reminiscent of several old favorites that have achieved folk-song status – "La Spagnola," a popular Italian dance tune, and "The Bowery," an American favorite of the gaslight era.

Burgundian Carol

Page 204

(French Carol; English lyrics and Music adaptation by Oscar Brand)

*Canadian-born songwriter and folksinger Oscar Brand first heard this carol from Maria Leach, editor of *The Encyclopedia of Folklore*, who suggested that it would make an interesting American song. The original words and music were written by Bernard de La Monnoye, a French scholar and poet best known for his collection of Burgundian carols, published in 1701. Brand translated and reconstructed the lyrics and then altered the old French melody to fit his own easygoing folk-style of singing. He sang the "Burgundian Carol" one day on his radio show when his guest was Pete Seeger of *The Weavers*. Seeger loved the song and included it in *The Weavers'* best-selling Christmas record album. It was recorded later by Joan Baez, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Brand himself.*

The Coventry Carol (Traditional)

Page 196

The music of "The Coventry Carol" dates from the 16th century and was taken from a pageant put on by shear-men and tailors of Coventry, England, on the steps of the city's cathedral between 1534 and 1584; this in turn was based on a much older morality play that tradesmen mounted for the entertainment of their monarchs and town officials. The song's minor tune and gently lulling words were sung in the play by the women of Bethlehem shortly before King Herod's men came to slaughter their infant sons in an attempt to kill the newborn "King of the Jews." In many churches, those children who were killed by Herod are commemorated today on December 28, the feast day of the Holy Innocents.

The Friendly Beasts (Traditional)

Page 199

This lovely, simple song with its charming narration is a favorite of children at Christmastime. It dates from 12th-century England and is set to a tune that probably originated in medieval France. In it, the animals that were present in the stable in Bethlehem where Jesus was born – the donkey on which Mary rode, the cow that gave up its manger, the sheep that provided wool for a blanket, the dove that cooed the Baby to sleep, the camel that brought the Wise Men from the East – sing of the gifts they gave to the Infant King.

Hey, Ho, Nobody Home (Traditional)

Page 200

"Hey, Ho, Nobody Home" probably dates back to the 16th century, though its origins are obscure. We do know that it is from England and was a favorite of carolers who went from door to door at Christmastime, soliciting food and drink in exchange for their harmony. This version can be sung and played as is, or in the form of a three-part round. Each of the three parts is cued on the music with a number in a square to indicate when each voice should enter.

Mele Kalikimaka (The Hawaiian Christmas Song) (Words and Music by R. Alex Anderson)

Page 194

This song about a different kind of Christmas, one that will be "green and bright," comes to us from Hawaii. It is the work of R. Alex Anderson, a successful Hawaiian businessman who wrote songs as a hobby. Although his best-known song is "The Cockeyed Mayor of Kaunakakai," his other tunes usually focus on the soft beauty of the Islands—"Lovely Hula Hands," "White Ginger Blossoms," "Lei of Stars." Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters made a recording of this swinging bit of Christmas sentiment.

O Come, Little Children (Words and Music by Christoph von Schmidt and J. A. P. Schulz)

Page 198

Christmas is, above all, a children's holiday, and many hymns are addressed to children, reminding them that the real reason for the sugarplums and Christmas trees is the celebration of the birth of the Christ Child. Christoph von Schmidt, who wrote the words to this carol, was known in his native Germany for the books on morals and religion that he wrote for children. The melody was written by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz, himself a child prodigy who at 15 went to Berlin to study under Johann Philipp Kirnberger, an organist who had been a student of Johann Sebastian Bach.

O Sanctissima (Traditional)

Page 197

"O Sanctissima" is part Christmas carol and part church motet, set to a melody called "The Sicilian Mariner's Hymn to the Virgin," which may be Italian, English, or even Sicilian. No one knows, sometimes, where tunes originate, or when words become attached to a particular melody. This lovely tune is such a mystery. "O Sanctissima," with its original Latin text, was first published in 1794 in the United States. Today, the opening bars are familiarly known for their use in the song "We Shall Overcome."

Pat-A-Pan (Traditional)

Page 211

Man-of-letters Bernard de La Monnoye is chiefly remembered for his collection of Burgundian carols, written in the local dialects that at one time flourished in central France. One of the carols in that collection is "Pat-A-Pan," a little homily to two boys who learn about praise and about the unity of God and man by playing their flute and drum together. Like a bagpipe drone, the drum's "pat-a-pan" sounds throughout the music, while above it the perky melodic line, a very ancient one, dances like the sound of flutes. "Pat-A-Pan" was first published in English in 1907. A modern Christmas song in much the same pattern and dealing with another musical lad is Harry Simeone's "The Little Drummer Boy" (see page 156).

'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime (The Huron Christmas Carol) (English words by J. E. Middleton; Original Huron words by Father Jean de Brébeuf; Music Traditional)

Page 202

"'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime," generally considered the first Canadian carol, was originally written in the Huron Indian language in 1640 and set to an old French tune by a Jesuit priest, Jean de Brébeuf. In retelling the story of the Nativity, Father Brébeuf used symbols and figures that could be understood by the Hurons, and the hymn entered the tribe's oral tradition. It was sung by the Hurons in Ontario until 1649, when the Iroquois killed Father Brébeuf, wiped out the Jesuit mission and drove the Hurons from their home. In Quebec, to which many of the Hurons escaped, the carol re-emerged and was translated into English and French. This version is still sung today throughout Canada and is considered such a national treasure that it has been celebrated on a set of Canadian postage stamps.

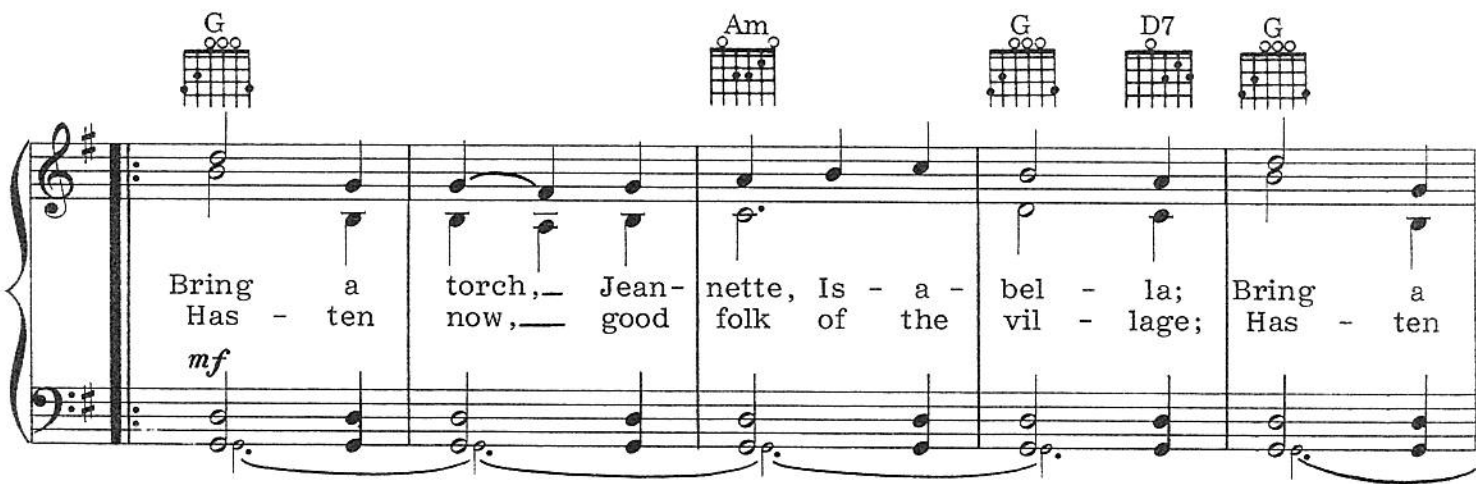


Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella

Traditional



Brightly



Em7 D C G Am

folk of the vil - lage; Je - sus is sleep - ing and in His
 sleep in the man - ger; Qui - et - ly come and whis - per

G D Em D G D

cra - dle. Ah, ah, beau - ti - ful is the
 soft - ly, Hush, hush, peace - ful - ly now He

G D Em D G D7

Moth - er; Ah, ah, beau - ti - ful is her
 slum - bers; Hush, hush, peace - ful - ly now He

1. G 2. G

Son. sleeps.

(The Hawaiian Christmas Song)

Mele Kalikimaka

Words and Music by R. Alex Anderson



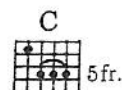
Brightly

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is in 4/4 time and key of D major.

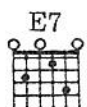
Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a guitar chord diagram for G major. The lyrics are: "Me-le Ka-li-ki-ma-ka is the thing to say— On a bright Ha-".

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes guitar chord diagrams for G/B, Bbdim, and D7. The lyrics are: "wai-ian Christ-mas Day. That's the is-land greet-ing that we".

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes guitar chord diagrams for Am7, D7, Am7, D7, Am7, D7, Am7, D7, and G6. The lyrics are: "send to you— From the land where palm trees sway.".



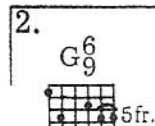
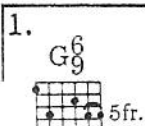
Here we know that Christ-mas will be green and bright.



The sun to shine by day and all the stars at night.



Me-le Ka-li-ki-ma-ka is Ha-wai-i's way To say "Mer-ry



Christ-mas to you."

The Coventry Carol

Traditional

Gently, like a lullaby

Am E Am G Am E Am G Am

1. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny Child, Bye - bye, lul -
 2. O sis - ters, too, how may we do For to pre -
 3. Her - od the king in his rag - ing Charg - ed he
 4. Then woe is me, poor Child for Thee, And ev - er

pp

Dm E Am C G Am E Am Dm6

(1) loo, lul - lay. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny
 (2) serve this day? This poor Young - ling for whom we
 (3) hath this day His men of might, in his own
 (4) morn and day, For Thy part - ing nor say nor

E Am E7 Am Dm E A

(1) Child, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.
 (2) sing, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.
 (3) sight, All chil - dren young to slay.
 (4) sing, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.

Sanctissima

Traditional

Joyfully

Chord diagrams for guitar are provided above the staff lines. The music is written for piano (f and p markings) and includes lyrics.

First System:

Chords: C*, F/C, C, F/C, C

Lyrics: O Day thou happy, O Peace thou happily,

Second System:

Chords: D, Em, Cm/Eb, G/D, D7, G

Lyrics: Glo - rious ful, peace bring - ing Christ - mas - time. Joy - ful, glo - ri - ous Christ - mas Day.

Third System:

Chords: G7sus4, G7, C, CsusD/E, C/E

Lyrics: An - gel throngs to meet Thee; On Thy birth we greet Thee; An - gels tell the sto - ry Of this day of glo - ry;

Fourth System:

Chords: Am, E/B, Am/C, G7/D, C/E, F, C/G, Fm/Ab, C/G, G7, C

Lyrics: All hail Je - sus, our Sav - ior King. Praise Christ, our Sav - ior, born this Christ - mas Day.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.



Come, Little Children



Words and Music by
Christoph von Schmidt and J. A. P. Schulz

Moderately slow

Chord diagrams: F*, C7/F, F

p 1. O come, lit-tle chil-dren, from cot and from hall; O come to the
mp 2. The hay is His pil-low, the man-ger His bed; The beasts stand in
mf 3. Now "Glo-ry to God" sing the an-gels on high, "And peace up-on

Chord diagrams: C7/F, F, C, C/E

(1) man-ger in Beth-le-hem's stall. There meek-ly He li-eth the
(2) won-der to gaze on His head. Yet there where He li-eth, so
(3) earth" heav'n-ly voic-es re-ply. Then come, lit-tle chil-dren, and

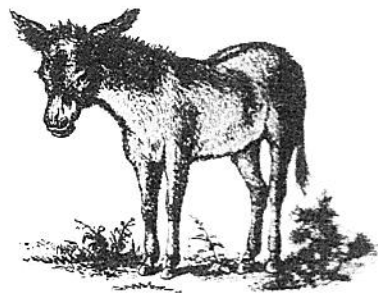
Chord diagrams: F, Bb, C/Bb, F/A, C7, F

(1) heav-en-ly Child, So poor and so hum-ble, so sweet and so mild.
(2) weak and so poor, Come shep-herds and wise men to kneel at His door.
(3) join in the lay That glad-dened the world on that first Christ-mas Day.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

The Friendly Beasts

Traditional



Tenderly

Chord progressions for the first system: G, D7, G, Bm, Am/C, Am/D, D7, G, G/B, D/A, G/B.

1. Je - sus our broth - er, kind and good, Was hum - bly
 2. "I," said the don - key, shag - gy and brown, "I car - ried His
 3. "I," said the cow, all white and red, "I gave Him my

Chord progressions for the second system: C, D, C, G/B, D/A, G, D, Am, Bm.

(1) born in a sta - ble rude, And the friend - ly beasts a -
 (2) moth - er up hill and down; I car - ried her safe - ly to
 (3) man - ger for a bed; I gave Him my hay to

Chord progressions for the third system: Am/C, D7, G, Em, G/B, C, G/D, Em, Am/C, Am/D, D7, G.

(1) round Him stood, Je - sus our broth - er, kind and good.
 (2) Beth - le - hem town." "I," said the don - key, shag - gy and brown.
 (3) pil - low His head." "I," said the cow, all white and red.

4. "I," said the sheep with curly horn,
 "I gave Him my wool for His blanket warm;
 He wore my coat on Christmas morn."
 "I," said the sheep with curly horn.

5. "I," said the dove from the rafters high,
 "Cooed Him to sleep that He should not cry;
 We cooed Him to sleep, my mate and I."
 "I," said the dove from the rafters high.

6. "I," said the camel, yellow and black,
 "Over the desert, upon my back,
 I brought Him a gift in the Wise Men's pack."
 "I," said the camel, yellow and black.

7. Thus every beast by some good spell,
 In the stable dark was glad to tell
 Of the gift he gave Emmanuel,
 The gift he gave Emmanuel.

hey, ho, nobody home

Traditional-Fox



Moderately, with spirit

No chord

1

1 Hey, ho, no - bod - y home; 2 Meat nor drink nor
mp gradually getting louder 2 Hey, ho,

mon-ey have I none, no - bod-y home; Yet will I be mer - ry.
Meat nor drink nor mon-ey have I none, etc. (*)
3 Hey, ho, no - bod-y home; etc. (**)

Gm Dm7 Gm Dm7 Gm Dm7

Hey, ho, no - bod - y home; Meat nor drink nor

f

(*) Continue as first voice from measure 5.

(**) Continue as first voice from measure 5.

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Gm Dm7 Gm7 Dm7 Gm7 Dm7

mon-ey have I none, Yet will I be mer - ry.

N.C.

(1.) Hey, ho, no - bod - y home;

(2) Meat nor drink nor mon - ey have I none, *gradually getting softer*

(3) Yet will I be mer - ry.

(1.) Meat nor drink nor mon-ey have I none, Yet will I be

(2) Yet will I be mer - ry.

(3) (hum)

(hum)

(1) mer - ry. (hum)

8va

sfz
Hey!
(All shout)

ppp



'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime

(The Huron Christmas Carol)

English words by J. E. Middleton

Original Huron words by Father Jean de Brébeuf; Music Traditional

Andante, in 2 ($\text{♩} = 1 \text{ beat}$)

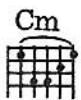
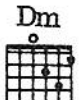
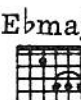
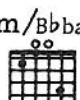
p sweetly and simply

Gm 3 fr. F Gm 3 fr.

1. 'Twas in the moon of win-ter-time when all the birds had fled That
 2. With-in a lodge of bro-ken bark the ten-der Babe was found. A
 3. O chil-dren of the for-est free, O sons of Man-i-tou, The

F Gm 3 fr.

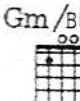
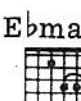
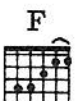
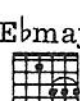
(1) might-y Git-chi Man-i-tou sent an-gel choirs in-stead. Be-
 (2) rag-ged robe of rab-bit skin en-wrapped His beau-ty round. And
 (3) Ho-ly Child of earth and heav'n is born to-day for you. Come

 3 fr.
 



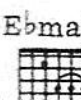
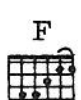


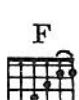
(1) fore their light the stars grew dim, and won-d'ring hunt-ers heard the hymn:—
 (2) as the hunt-er braves drew nigh, the an-gel song rang loud and high:—
 (3) kneel be-fore the ra-diant Boy who brings you beau-ty, peace and joy:—

Chorus




 3 fr.
 


Je - sus, your King, is born; Je - sus is


 (unison)
  3 fr.

born! In ex-cel-sis glo-ri-a!

D.S. 

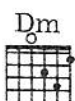
Stanza 1 in Huron

Estennialon de tsonoue
 Jesous ahatonhia
 Onnaouateoua d'oki
 N'onouandaskouaentak
 Ennonchien skouatrihotat
 N'onouandilonrachatha
 Jesous ahatonhia.

Burgundian Carol

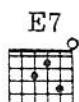
French Carol; English lyrics and Music adaptation by Oscar Brand

Moderately

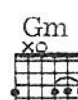
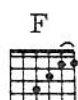
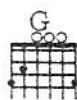


mp smoothly

1. The win - ter sea - son of the year When
 (2. And) on that night it has been told These
 (3. As) soon as to these hum - ble beasts Ap -



(1) to this world our Lord was born, The ox and don - key.
 (2) hum - ble beasts so rough and rude, Through - out the night of
 (3) peared our Lord so mild and sweet, With joy they knelt be -



(1) so they say, Did keep His ho - ly pres - ence warm.
 (2) ho - ly birth, — Drank no wa - ter, ate — no food.
 (3) fore His Grace, And gent - ly kissed His tin - y feet.

slower

A7 Dm/A C F A7/G Dm/F A7/E Dm C

(1) How man - y ox - en and don - keys now, If they were there when
 (2) How man - y ox - en and don - keys now, — Dressed in er - mine,
 (3) If we, like ox - en and don - keys then, In spite of all the
 rushing ahead *more leisurely*

Bb6 Gm A Dm A7 Dm/A

(1) first — He came, How man - y ox - en and don - keys you
 (2) silk — and such, How man - y ox - en and don - keys you
 (3) things — we've heard, Would be like ox - en and don - keys
 rushing ahead

Dm G A7/G Dm Gm A7 D

Last time only

(1) know, At such a time would do the same? — 2. And
 (2) know, At such a time would do as much? — 3. As
 (3) then, We'd hear the truth, be - lieve His word. —

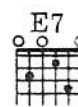
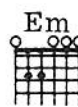
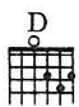
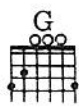
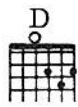
All Hail to Thee

Words by Ernest W. Olson

Music by Philipp Nicolai

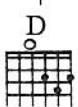
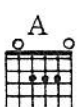
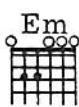
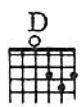
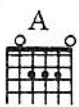
Firmly

Piano introduction in D major, 4/4 time, marked 'Firmly' and 'f'. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.



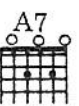
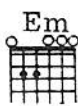
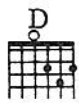
Vocal entry in D major, 4/4 time, marked 'mf'. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

All (He) hail to thee O bless-ed morn, To tid - ings long by proph-ets
comes for our re-demp-tion sent, And by His glo - ry heav'n is



Vocal continuation in D major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

borne. Hast thou ful - fill - ment giv - en, O
rent To close up - on us nev - er; Our



Vocal conclusion in D major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand.

sac - red and im - mor - tal day, When un - to earth in glo - rious
bless - ed Shep - herd He would be, Whom we may fol - low faith - ful -

A D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D Bm

ray ly. De - scends the grace of heav - en, Young and
 To live with Him for - ev - er, Un - to

F#m D7 G Em C Am G G#7

old realms their of voic - es blend - ing, Praise are send - ing un - to
 glo - ry wing - ing Prais - es, sing - ing to the

1. A A#dim Bm D D#7 Em F#7 G G#7

heav - en For and the Sav - ior to us giv - en, He
 Fa - ther and the Son and Spir - it

2. A9 A D D#7 Em F#7 G G#7 A9 A7 D

ev - er. more broadly *ff* slowing down

(Merry Christmas to You)

BUON NATALE

Words and Music by
Bob Saffer and Frank Linale

Moderately, with spirit

f

mf Bu - on Na - ta - le means "Mer - ry Christ - mas to

you." Bu - on Na - ta - le to ev - 'ry - one,

Hap - py New Year and lots of fun. Bu - on Na - ta -

le, may all your wish-es come true. Bu - on Na - ta - le in

C C/E Ebdim

It - a - ly means a "Mer - ry Christ-mas to you." Far a -

G7 C N.C.

Second time to Coda

way a - cross the sea In sun-ny It - a - ly.

C G7 C C#dim G7

Verse

— There's a quaint lit - tle town, Not a clock has been wound for o - ver a

Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 Dm7

Buon Natale

G7 C N.C. G7 C

cen - tu - ry. They don't know the time or year, And

C#dim G7 Dm7 G7

no one seems to care, And this is the rea - son the

Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 C Gaug D.S. al Coda

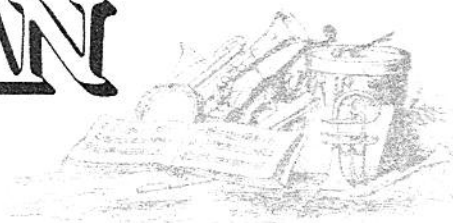
Christ - mas sea-son is cel - e - brat - ed all year. Oh, slowing down

Coda G7sus4 G7 C

"Mer - ry Christ-mas to you."

PATA-PAN

Traditional



Briskly

Am E7 Am E7 Am

1. Wil - lie, take your lit - tle drum; Rob - in, take your flute and
 2. When the men of old - en days Gave the King of Kings their
 3. God and man this day be - come Joined as one with flute and
mp - mf

E/A E E/A E Am

(1) come. When we hear the tune you play Tu - re - lu - re -
 (2) praise, They had pipes on which you to play Tu - re - lu - re -
 (3) drum. Let the hap - py tune play on Tu - re - lu - re -

Em E E/A E

(1) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan; When we hear the tune you
 (2) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan. They had and drums on which to
 (3) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan. Flute and drum to - geth - er

Am G C E7 Am

(1) play, How can an - y - one be
 (2) play, Full of joy on — Christ - mas
 (3) play As we sing on — Christ - mas

glum? _____
 Day. _____
 Day. _____

Section Eight

Christmas Folk Songs and Spirituals

Children, Go Where I Send Thee (Traditional)

Page 216

Jean Ritchie, best-known member of the Ritchie Family of Kentucky, who have been singing authentic folk songs for generations, made this charming carol known to the world. It had been discovered in Kentucky in a country school for black children, where it may have been sung for the past three centuries. The verses, which sound like a child's counting game, actually tell the children of God how to go about preaching the gospel. Another version of this same carol also exists, thought to have been brought to the United States by Cornishmen who worked in the copper mines along Lake Superior.

Go Tell It on the Mountain (Traditional)

Page 213

To black slaves in the United States, the birth of a Savior who would set all men free was a miracle to be sung about. And when there was something so notable to tell, what better place to tell it from than a mountain, just as Jesus had chosen for His Sermon on the Mount. "Go Tell It on the Mountain," an authentic spiritual that dates probably from the early 1800s, was first popularized in 1879 by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers. This chorus traveled throughout the United States and Europe at the end of the last century, earning scholarship-fund money for Fisk, a school founded to educate freed slaves.

I Wonder As I Wander (Words and Music by John Jacob Niles)

Page 214

John Jacob Niles, the singer and collector of folk songs, said that he based his "I Wonder As I Wander" on a line or two of haunting music that he heard sung by a young girl in a small North Carolina town. He asked her to sing the few notes over and over, paying her a few pennies each time, until he had jotted it all down in his notebook. So close was the finished song to its Appalachian inspiration that Niles is often cited as arranger of the tune rather than its creator. The melody's minor key, minor intervals and unfinished cadences, as well as the poem's questioning pensiveness, make this one of the most plaintive of carols.

Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow (Traditional)

Page 218

"Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow" might be called an American shepherd carol. It closely resembles a European shepherd carol, with the principal singer giving out the line and the chorus repeating the refrain. This spiritual was popularized in the United States by the distinguished American soprano Dorothy Maynor, who recorded with Serge Koussevitsky and The Boston Symphony, made national and international tours, and founded the Harlem School of Music in New York City. She also helped familiarize Americans with several other Negro spirituals about the birth of Jesus.

Sweet Little Jesus Boy (Words and Music by Robert MacGimsey)

Page 220

Robert MacGimsey's tender lullaby looks at Jesus' birth and sees the Babe as He would become in adulthood, a man of sorrows. The world, not knowing who He was, would reject Him; that's the way it treats others; that's the way it is "down here." MacGimsey, who wrote such other songs as "Shadrack," a 1938 hit for Louis Armstrong, wrote "Sweet Little Jesus Boy" on Christmas Eve, 1932, after a dispiriting walk past crowded speakeasies in New York City. MacGimsey intended his lullaby as an art song, but it has instead joined the company of quasi-spiritual songs.

Go Tell It on the Mountain

Traditional

Freely

1. When I was a sin - ner, I prayed both night and day; I
2. When I was a seek - er, I sought both night and day; I
3. Down in a low - ly man - ger The hum - ble Christ was born; And

(1) asked the Lord to aid me, And He showed me the way:
(2) asked the Lord to help me, And He taught me how to pray.
(3) God sent out sal - va - tion That bless - ed Christ - mas morn.

Chorus

Go tell it on the moun - tain, O-ver the hills and ev - 'ry - where; -

Go tell it on the moun - tain, Our Je - sus Christ is born.

I WONDER AS I WANDER

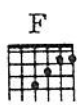
Words and Music by John Jacob Niles



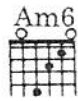
Very simply and expressively

mp

1. 1



(1) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky How
 (2) Mar - y birth - ed Je - sus, 'twas in a cow's stall, With
 (3) Je - sus had — want - ed for an - y wee thing, A
 (4) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky How



(1) Je - sus the Sav - ior did come for to die. For
 (2) wise men and farm - ers and shep - herds and all. But
 (3) star in the sky or a bird on the wing, Or
 (4) Je - sus the Sav - ior did come for to die. For

Am Am-6 D7 C

(1) poor on - 'ry peo - ple like you and like I; I
 (2) high from God's heav - en, a star's light did fall, And the
 (3) all of God's an - gels in heav'n for to sing, He
 (4) poor on - 'ry peo - ple like you and like I; I

Am Am/G Am/F# 1. 2. 3. Fmaj7 C D (E)

(1) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky. 2. When
 (2) prom - ise of a - ges it then did re - call. 3. If
 (3) sure - ly could have it, 'cause He was the King. 4. I
 (4) won - der as I wan - der out

4. Fmaj7 C G D Am

un - der the sky. *pp* like a ghostly echo

Children, Go Where I Send Thee

Traditional

Freely

Guitar → E
(Capo up 1 fret)

Keyboard → F



Bb

F

Chil-dren, go where I send thee. How shall I send_ thee?

Rhythmically



F

Bb7

F

Bb7

C7

F

I'm gon-na send thee one by one; One's for the lit-tle it-ty Ba-by,



Eb/F

Bb/F

F

F/C

C7

F

Freely

Born, born_ Lord, Born in Beth-le-hem. Chil-dren, (u)



F

Bb7

F

Bb

F

go where I send thee. How shall I send_ thee?

Rhythmically

Repeat as necessary

Chord diagrams: E, A7, E, A7

F Bb7 F Bb7

2. I'm gon-na send thee two by two,— 'cause Two was a Paul and
 3. I'm gon-na send thee three by three,— 'cause Three was the He - brew
 4. I'm gon-na send thee four by four,— 'cause Four was the poor came
 5. I'm gon-na send thee five by five,— 'cause Five was the gos - pel

Chord diagrams: B7, E, E, A7, B7, E

C7 F F Bb7 C7 F

(2) Si - las, and One was the lit - tle it - ty Ba - by,
 (3) chil - dren, and (to 2)
 (4) knock-in' on the door, and (to 3)
 (5) preach - ers, and (to 4)

Chord diagrams: D/E, A/E, E, E/B, B7, E, E

Eb/F Bb/F F F/C C7 F F

Born, born— Lord, Born in Beth - le - hem. Chil - dren, hem.

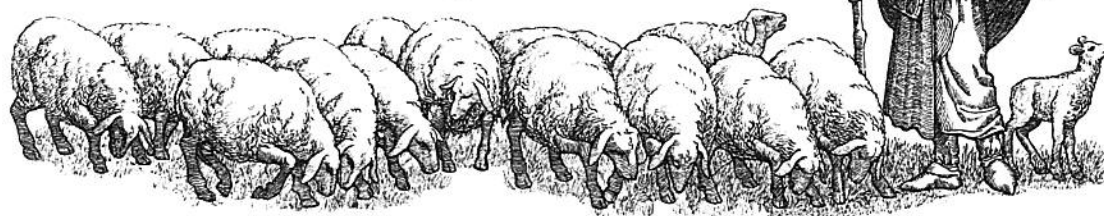
Freely

Continue similarly

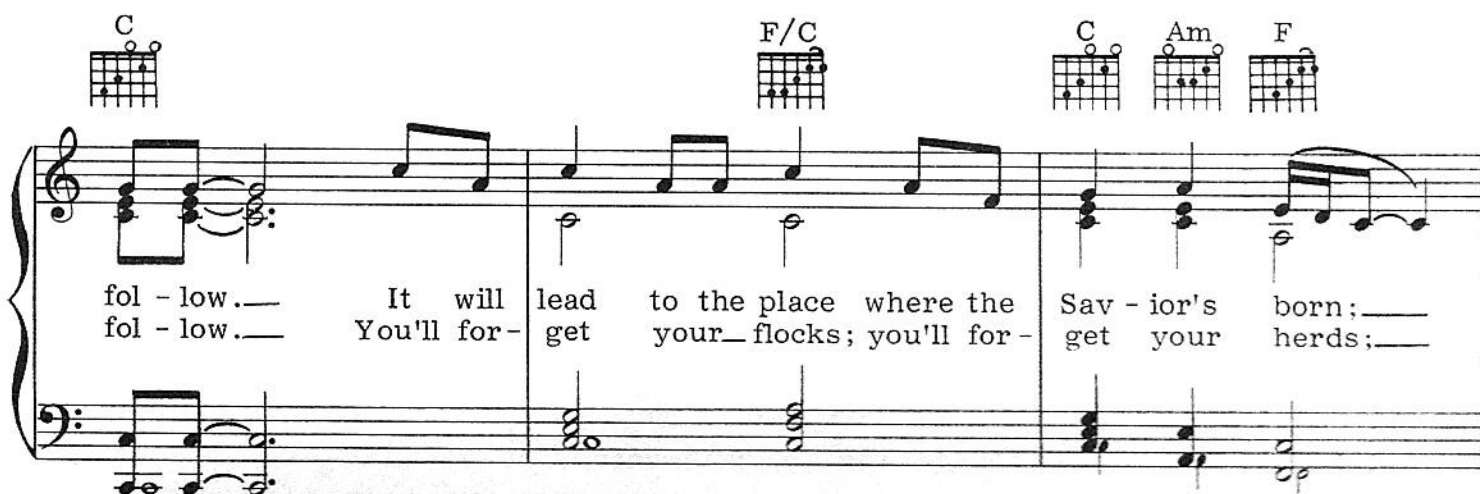
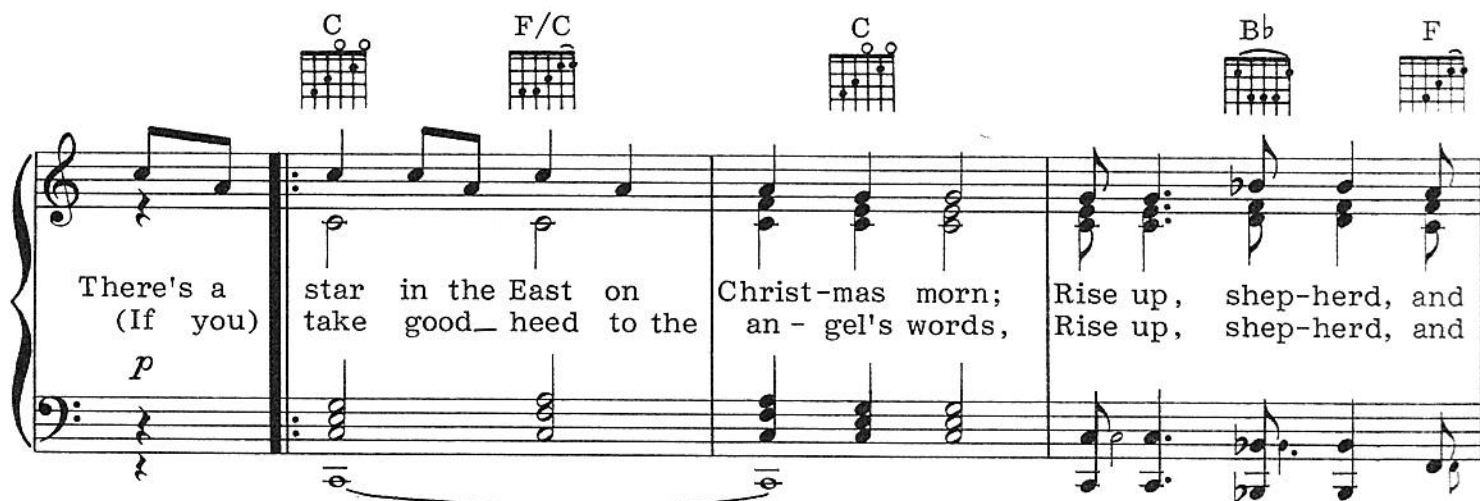
6. Six for the six that couldn't be fixed,
7. Seven for the seven that went up to heaven,
8. Eight for the eight that stood at the gate,
9. Nine for the nine that got left behind,
10. Ten for the Ten Commandments,

Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow

Traditional



Moderately and rather freely throughout



C/G G F C C Em

Chorus

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.
 Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.

Fol - low, fol - low,

C Bb F C

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low;
 Fol - low the star of

Fmaj7 C/E Am C/G G F C N.C.

Beth - le - hem; Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.

1. 2. C C

mf dim. If you *p* *R.H. pp*

Sweet Little Jesus Boy

Words and Music by Robert MacGimsey

Slowly

Chord diagrams: D*, Bm, A, D

p simply, like a lullaby

Sweet— lit-tle Je-sus Boy, They made You be born in a man - guh.
(man - ger)

Chord diagrams: A7, D

Sweet— lit-tle Ho - ly Chil',— Did-n't know who You wus.
(was)

Chord diagrams: A, Bm, F#m, A7, D, G 3fr.

Did-n't know You'd come to save us Lawd, To take our sins a - way. Our

Chord diagrams: Bm, F#m, G 3fr., D, Bb7, F#m/A, A9, D

eyes wus bline; We could-n't see; We did-n't know who You wus.
(was blind) (was)

*Guitarists: Tune 6th string down to D.

Long time a-go — You wus bawn, — Bawn in a man-guh low, —
 (was born) (man-ger)

p

A D

Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy. De worl' treat You mean Lawd, Treat me mean too, But
 (The world)

mf

A7 D F#m Bm F#m Bm F#m

please, — Suh, fuh-give us Lawd; — We did-n't know 'twas You,
 (Sir, for-give)

pp

Bm F#m/A G7 3fr. D Bb7 D/A A7 D

(sing as is; play both hands 8va higher),
 Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy. — Bawn long time a-go, —
 (Born)

pp

D Em/D F#m/D

Sweet lit-tle Ho-ly Chil', — An' we did-n't know who You wus.
 (was)

D/A A7 D

Section Nine

Christmas Classics and Instrumental Favorites

Brazilian Sleigh Bells (*Music by Percy Faith*)

Page 245

The idea of sleigh bells in Brazil is, of course, absurd. But as a musical joke, it makes very good sense indeed – particularly when the person telling it is writer-arranger-conductor Percy Faith. The Toronto-born Faith, who was active in films, radio, television and recordings from the 1940s until his death in 1976, also found time to pen a number of songs, including a share of hits. His combination of jingling bells and Brazilian rhythms is a rare and unexpected treat for Christmastime.

Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light (*Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop;* *Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach*)

Page 245

One of Martin Luther's principal resolves when he set out to reform the Church in the late 15th century was to involve people more deeply in the celebration of the Mass. To this end, he developed the Lutheran chorale, a religious hymn sung in four-part harmony by the congregation as part of the service. Johann Sebastian Bach made great use of the idea; at intervals in his pieces, he would insert a chorale for the congregation to sing – sometimes one he had written, sometimes one from the hymnal. "Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light" is one of the latter. It was written by Johann Rist and Johann Schop in the mid-17th century, so that by 1734, when Bach included it in his Christmas Oratorio, it was well known to congregations. The harmonization, however, is Bach's own.

March of the Kings (*Traditional; arranged by Noble Cain*)

Page 255

The Crusades – those religious expeditions to rescue the holy places in Palestine from the Moslems – created an enormous interest in both faith and fighting in the Middle Ages. French peasants from Provence in the 13th century, when the tune for this "March of the Kings" was being sung and danced to, must have endowed the Three Kings of the Christmas story with all the virtues and appearance of their own folk heroes nearer at hand. These were the French dukes, clad in gleaming armor, carrying brilliant banners and bejeweled shields, who fought for the Pope far more willingly than they would have for the lives of their own serfs. Hence the martial references in this text, sung to a tune that is perhaps even older than the verses. Georges Bizet, composer of the opera Carmen, used the same tune as a furandole, or stately dance, in his incidental music for Alphonse Daudet's play L'Arlésienne (The Woman from Arles).

March of the Toys (*Music by Victor Herbert*)

Page 224

The surprising success of a musical based on L. Frank Baum's The Wonderful Wizard of Oz prompted Irish-born composer Victor Herbert in 1903 to write Babes in Toyland, his musical comedy about two children, Jane and Alan, who escape from a miserly uncle to the garden of Contrary Mary and thence to the enchantments of Toyland. The plot was flimsy, but it suited the public taste of the moment, and the other characters – drawn from such sources as Mother Goose and others – were all applauded rapturously. Besides the lullaby-like "Toyland" and "I Can't Do the Sum," Herbert's score included the whimsically stiff-legged and strutting instrumental "March of the Toys."

Nutcracker Sweets (Waltz of the Flowers/Arabian Dance/Trepak) (*Music by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky; adapted and arranged by Dan Fox*)

Page 235

Christmas would not be Christmas without The Nutcracker, Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky's beloved ballet for children. For this, the third of his great ballets, he chose one of the tales of E.T.A. Hoffmann, a story with a Christmas setting, about a young girl who dreams of her favorite gift from the holiday tree, a nutcracker. In Clara's reverie on Christmas Eve, the nutcracker becomes a handsome prince who whisks her off to a mythical Kingdom of Sweets, where she not only can gorge herself on sticky candies and elaborate cakes to her heart's content but can also be entertained by an endless succession of dancers and acrobats. In the spring of 1892, the Russian Musical Society reminded Tchaikovsky of his promise to compose a new work for one of its concerts. The composer had no time to begin from scratch; so he grouped a miniature overture and several dances from his new ballet into a suite and conducted it for the first time on March 19. The concert was a stunning success. Thus, The Nutcracker Suite became known even before the first production of the entire ballet, which was presented at the Maryinsky Theater in St. Petersburg at Christmastime in 1892. For this book, arranger Dan Fox has chosen three of the six "sweets" in the suite: the lavish, whirling "Waltz of the Flowers," a tribute by the flower attendants of the Sugar Plum Fairy; the sinuous Arabian dance called "Coffee"; and the Trepak, a wild and zesty Cossack dance.

Section Nine: Christmas Classics and Instrumental Favorites

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers

Page 227

(Words by Ballard Macdonald; Music by Leon Jessel)

Leon Jessel caught the jaunty strut of toys exactly when he wrote his "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" as a novelty item in 1905. It was published in Germany and apparently heard there by a Russian producer who was readying a new revue for Paris bearing the title *La Chauve-Souris* (The Bat), for which he needed an offbeat dance number. He chose Jessel's rakish "Parade." The Bat opened on Broadway, finally, in 1922, and Ballard Macdonald, who wrote songs for the George White Scandals of 1924 and Ziegfeld's *Midnight Frolic*, gave the tune lyrics that although seldom heard anymore are included here. The arm-swinging melody and strutting rhythm of the piece make the march a charming one for children and adults at Christmas or any time of the year.

The Skaters Waltz (*Les Patineurs*) (Music by Émile Waldteufel)

Page 230

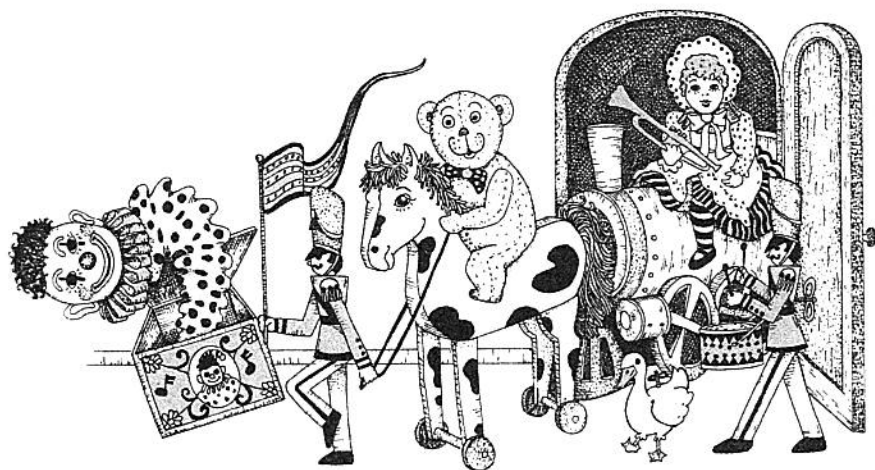
Émile Waldteufel, the Waltz King of France, composed more than 250 waltzes, arranging the more popular ones for piano solo, so that the bourgeoisie could dance in their parlors while the nobility whirled away in the royal ballrooms. One of his most frequently heard waltzes is "Les Patineurs" (The Skaters). Waldteufel wrote it in 1882, at a time when Parisian society had developed a passion for ice skating, and the tune has remained to this day a waltz that can be heard wherever music is played for skating (ice or roller).

The Virgin's Slumber Song

Page 240

(English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger)

Some songs written especially for Christmas become so well known that they eventually are thought of as folk songs. "The Virgin's Slumber Song" is an example of just the opposite turn of events. Originally a folk-song melody to the words "Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild" (see page 170), this graceful air was taken by the German composer Max Reger and transformed in 1912 into an art song, "The Virgin's Slumber Song," or "Maria Wiegenlied." Edward Teschemacher supplied an English translation of this lovely song, which echoes part of "Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild": the Virgin Mary singing to her Baby while He sleeps. The rhythm of both melody and accompaniment suggests the rocking of a cradle.



March of the Toys

Music by Victor Herbert

Moderate march tempo

No chords

Chord diagrams: C (treble clef), N.C. (bass clef)

mp

Chord diagrams: C (treble clef), N.C. (bass clef), Caug (bass clef)

Chord diagrams: Am (treble clef), N.C. (bass clef)

Chord diagrams: Am (treble clef), E7 (bass clef), Am (treble clef), E7 (bass clef)

March of the Toys

This musical score is for the piece "March of the Toys". It is written for piano and includes guitar chord diagrams. The score is organized into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1: Treble staff begins with an Am chord diagram. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The first measure of the treble staff contains a whole note chord.

System 2: Treble staff continues with eighth-note patterns. Chord diagrams for E7, Am, E7, Am, C, and E7 are shown above the staff. The bass staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

System 3: Treble staff features eighth-note patterns. Chord diagrams for Am, Am/G, Am/F, E7, and Am are shown. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 4: Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes. Chord diagrams for Bb, C7, F, and D7 are shown. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

System 5: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Chord diagrams for Gm, C7, F, E7, F, Bb, and C7 are shown. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

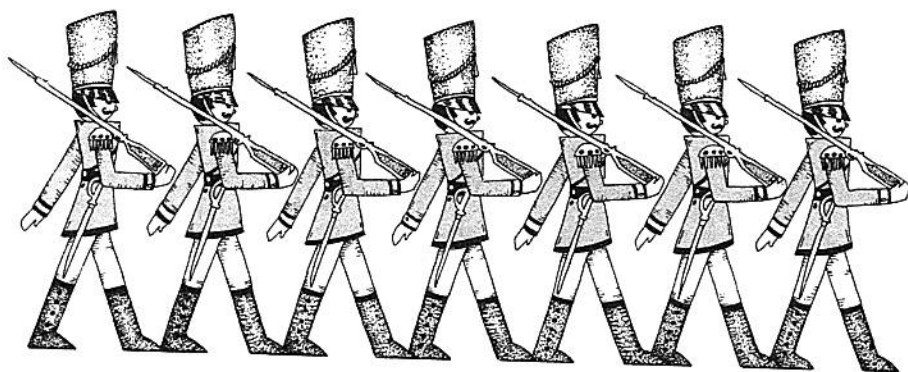
Chord progression: F, Bb7-5, A, Bb7-5, A, Bb7-5, A.

Chord progression: N.C., Bb, C7, F.

Chord progression: D7, Gm, C7, F, E7, F, N.C., Bb.

Chord progression: A7, Dm, G7, F, N.C., C7.

Chord progression: F, N.C., C7, F.

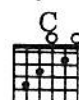
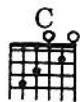


Parade of the Wooden Soldiers

Words by Ballard Macdonald
Music by Leon Jessel

Allegretto (not fast)

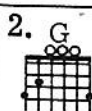
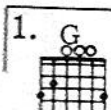
mf *decresc.* *The- p*



mf toy shop door is locked up tight And ev - 'ry - thing is
dolls are in their best ar - rayed; There's going to be a



qui - et for the night. When sud - den - ly the clock strikes twelve, The fun's be -
won - der - ful pa - rade. Hark to the drum, oh, here they come, Cries ev - 'ry -



1. *gun.* *The-* 2. *one.*

C

G7

Hear them all cheer-ing, Now they are near-ing; There's the cap-tain stiff as starch.

pp

C

Em

Bay-o-nets flash-ing, Mu-sic is crash-ing As the wood-en sol-diers march.

sim.

Sa-bers a - clink - ing, Sol-diers a - wink - ing At each pret - ty lit - tle maid.

B7

Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Wood-en sol-diers on pa-

cresc.

Em

N.C.

rade. *f* *mf* *decresc.*

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers

(The Parade)

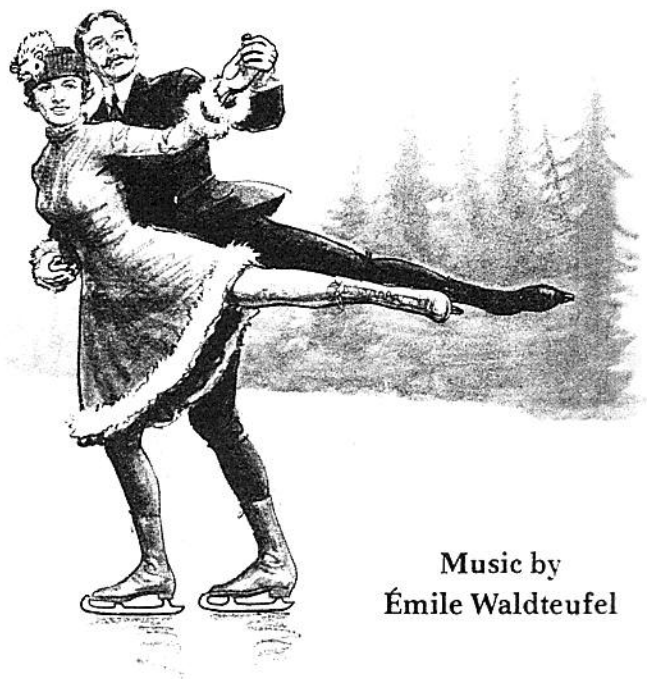
lightly
p

faster

224

THE SKATERS WALTZ

(Les Patineurs)



Music by
Émile Waldteufel

Moderate waltz tempo

Chord diagrams: C, G7

p espr.

sim.

Chord diagrams: Cmaj7/E, Am, Dm

Melody

1. and Fine

2.

last time slower

FF

The Skaters Waltz

This musical score is for "The Skaters Waltz" and is written for guitar and piano. It consists of four systems of music, each with a guitar staff and a piano staff. The guitar part is written in treble clef, and the piano part is written in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

System 1: The guitar part begins with a C major chord (C) and a G7 chord (G7). The piano part features a simple bass line with eighth notes and rests.

System 2: The guitar part continues with a C major chord (C). The piano part maintains the same bass line pattern.

System 3: The guitar part features an Em/B chord. The piano part continues with the same bass line pattern.

System 4: The guitar part features B7, Em, and G7 chords. The piano part continues with the same bass line pattern.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and chords clearly indicated. The guitar part includes fingerings and chord diagrams for each chord. The piano part includes a simple bass line with eighth notes and rests.

First system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for C and G7 are shown above the staff. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs indicating phrasing. The bass line features chords and rests.

Second system of musical notation. A chord diagram for C is shown above the staff. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, and the bass line follows with chords and rests.

Third system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for C7, F, and C/G are shown above the staff. The melody includes eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs. The bass line consists of chords and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a first and second ending. Chord diagrams for G7 and C are shown above the staff. The first ending leads to the second ending, which concludes with the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

Traditional; Arranged by Noble Cain

Briskly

4/4

f

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Briskly". The score is written on two staves, treble and bass, in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the first measure of the treble staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#) on the final note of the bass staff.

Eb 3fr. Cm6 D Gm Dm/F Eb 3fr. Gm

ret - i - nue were slow - ly march - ing. Three great kings - I met at ear - ly
 rois qui al - laient en voy - a - ge. Ce ma - tin, — j'ai ren - con - tré le

Bb F/A Bb/Ab Eb 3fr. Cm7 D7 Gm D

morn— Were on their way to meet the new - ly
 train— De trois grands rois des-sus le grand che -

born,— With gifts of
 min,— Tout char-gés

mp

Gm D Gm D7 Gm Cm 3fr. Gm

gold brought from far a - way— And val - iant war-riors to guard the roy-al
d'or les sui-vaient d'a- bord,— De grands guer-riers et les gar-des du tré-

D Gm D Gm D7 Gm F/A Bb/Ab

trea - sure; With gifts of gold brought from far a - way,— Their shields all
sor;— Tout char-gés d'or les sui-vaient d'a- bord,— De grands guer-

1. Eb Cm7 D7 Gm F/A Bb/Ab Eb Cm7 D7 3fr.

shin-ing in their bright ar- ray.— a little more broadly
riers a-vec leurs bou - cli- ers.—

mf

2. Eb Cm7 D7 Gm 3fr.

shin-ing in their bright ar - ray.—
riers a - vec leurs bou - cli - ers.—

f

L.H.

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Nutcracker Sweets

(Waltz of the Flowers/Arabian Dance/Trepak)



Music by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
Adapted and arranged by Dan Fox

Waltz of the Flowers

Moderately

This piano score is for the 'Waltz of the Flowers' from Tchaikovsky's 'The Nutcracker'. It is in 3/4 time and D major. The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a 'lightly' marking. The second system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Chord symbols are provided above the staff for each measure: D, C#dim/D, D, C#dim/D, D, A/C#, C7, Em/B, Em/G, Em, Em/B, Bb7-5, A7, N.C., D, C#dim/D, D, C#dim/D, D, D7, F#m/C#, C#7/B, and F#m/A. The piece concludes with a final chord of F#m/A.

C#7/G# F#m A/E D7 F#m/C# C#7 F#m N.C.

mf

D Em7/A A7 G/B A7 D

Em7/A A7 1. Gm/Bb Baug

2. C A7/C# D6/F# F7-5 A7/E A7 D

cresc. *sfz*

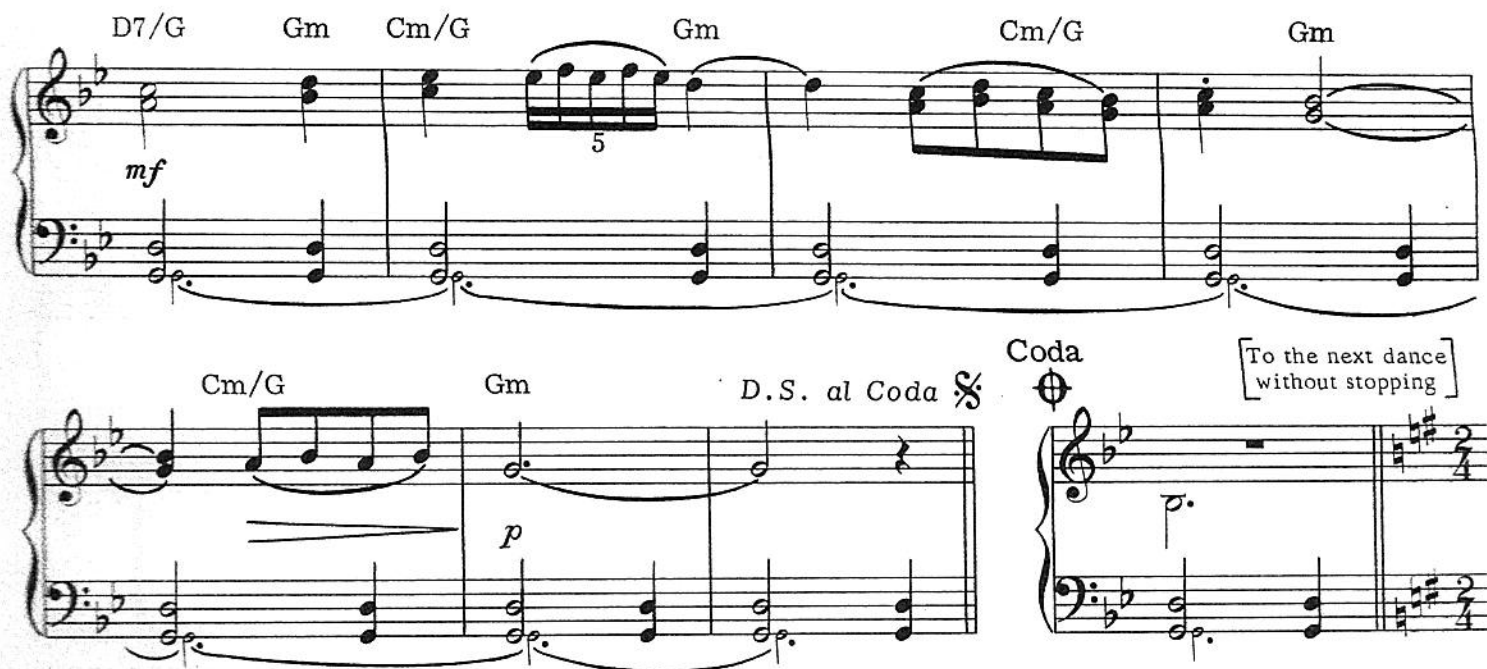
Arabian Dance

Allegretto
 Gm

pp

Nutcracker Sweets

D7/G Gm Cm/G Gm Cm/G Gm
mf
 Cm/G Gm D.S. al Coda  
 Coda [To the next dance without stopping]




Finale (Trepak)
Fast and lively

G C6 G C6 G
f *p* *f* *p*
 Em6 D7 G N.C.
 (L.H.) 2nd time cresc.

1. D7 G6 D7 3
 2. G/B Am G *f*



Nutcracker Sweets

D Em A F# Bm Em7 F#m

1. - *p*, but heavily
2. - *f*

ff

Bring out the bass
(no organ pedals here)

Em/G G#m7-5

1. A7 D A7 2. A7 D

Cm/Eb D Cm/Eb D Cm/Eb D G C6 G C6

3

f *p*

G Em6 D7 G N.C.

f *p* (L.H.) 2nd time cresc.

1. D7 G6 D7 3 2. D7 G

ff

The Virgin's Slumber Song

English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger

Gently, in one (each bar = 1 slow beat)

pp

A - mid the ros - es

Mar - y sits and rocks her Je - sus-Child, While a -

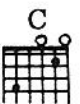
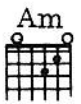
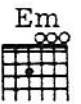
ped. simile throughout

mid the tree - tops sighs the breeze so warm and mild,

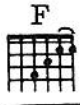
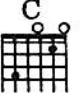
And soft and sweet - ly

Chord diagrams: C*, G7/C, C, A, Em, Am7, B7, Em, G7/D, C

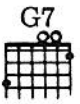
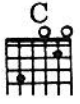
The Virgin's Slumber Song

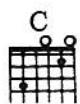
sings a bird up-on the bough, Ah, Ba -

by, dear one,

Slum - ber now.

Hap - py is Thy laugh - ter; ho - ly is Thy si - lent rest.

Ab 4fr. Cm/Eb F G7

Lay Thy head in slum - ber fond - ly on Thy moth - er's

Cm G7 C Am Em

8va loco

breast. Ah, Ba - by,

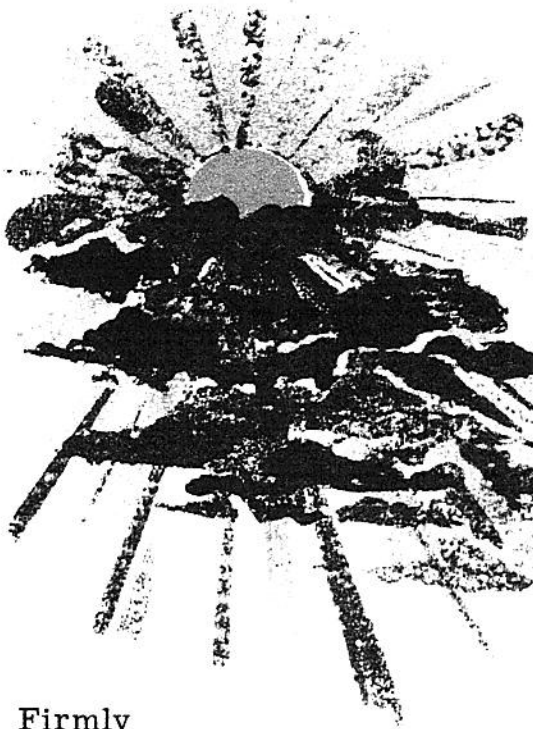
F C Dm7

dear one, Slum -

G7 C

ber now. ppp

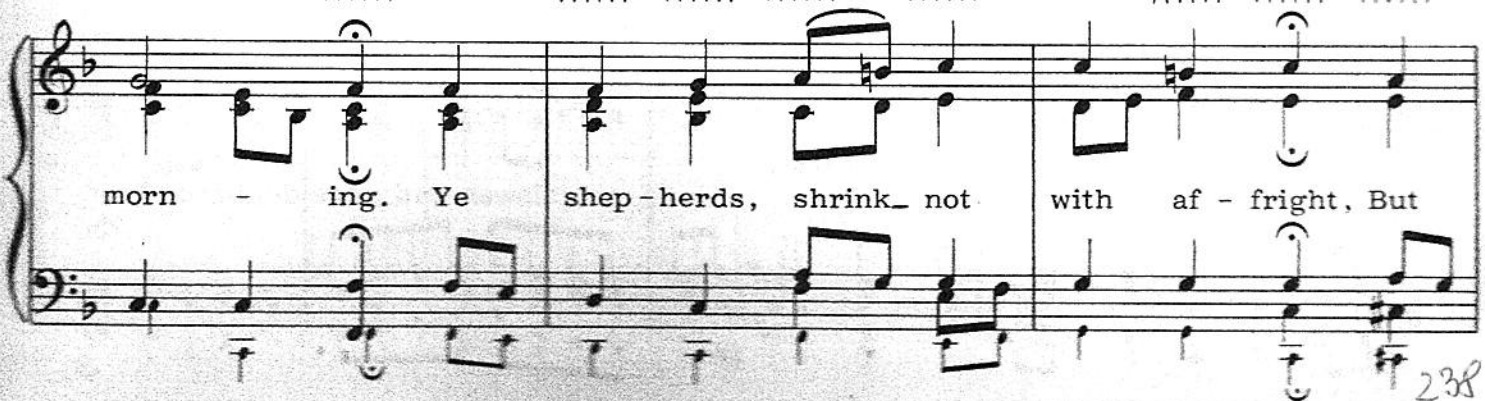
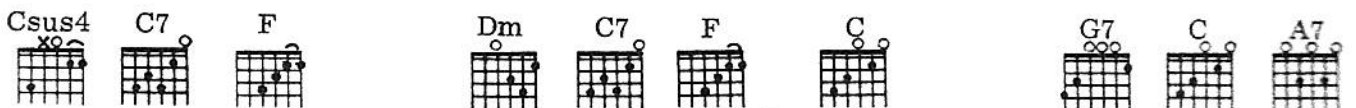
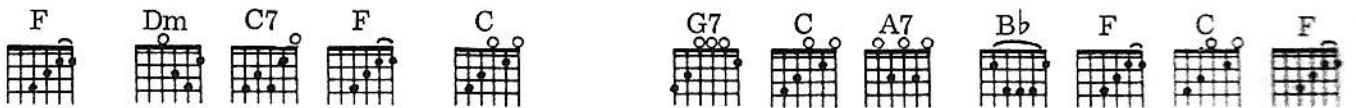
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Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light

Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop
Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach

Firmly



B $\flat$ F C F Csus4 C7 F C D7 Gm C $\sharp$ dim 5fr.

hear the an - gel's warn - ing. This Child now weak in

Dsus4 D7 Gm Dm D7 Gm G $\sharp$ dim Dm A7 Dm C7

in - fan - cy Our con - fi - dence and joy shall be; The

F B $\flat$ Dm G7 C F B $\flat$ C7 B $\flat$ F B $\flat$ 6 C7 F

pow'r of Sa - tan break - ing, Our peace e - ter - nal mak - ing.

slower and more deliberately

Brazilian Sleigh Bells

Music by Percy Faith



Bright samba (♩ = 1 beat)

Chord diagrams: D, A7, D, A7, D, A7, D, N.C., A7, D, A7, D, A7, D, A7, D.

Dynamic markings: *p*, *mf*, *f*.

Tempo: Bright samba (♩ = 1 beat).

Key signature: Two sharps (F# and C#).

Time signature: 4/4.

Notation: Piano and bass staves with treble and bass clefs, including various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

First system of musical notation, featuring guitar chord diagrams above the staff and a glissando instruction.

Chord diagrams: A7, D, A7, D, A7, D.

Instruction: *gliss. on white keys*

Second system of musical notation, featuring guitar chord diagrams with fret numbers above the staff.

Chord diagrams: F 10fr., Eb 8fr., F 10fr., D 7fr., F 10fr., Eb 8fr., D 7fr., C 5fr.

Third system of musical notation, featuring guitar chord diagrams with fret numbers above the staff.

Chord diagrams: F 10fr., Eb 8fr., F 10fr., D 7fr., F 10fr., Eb 8fr., C# 6fr., D 7fr. N.C.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring guitar chord diagrams with fret numbers above the staff.

Chord diagrams: F 10fr., Eb 8fr., F 10fr., D 7fr., F 10fr., Eb 8fr., D 7fr., C 5fr.

Brazilian Sleigh Bells

Chord diagrams for the first system:

- F (10fr.)
- E $\flat$ (8fr.)
- F (10fr.)
- D (7fr.)
- F (10fr.)
- E $\flat$ (8fr.)
- C $\sharp$ (6fr.)
- D (7fr.)

Chord diagrams for the second system:

- A7
- D
- A7
- D N.C.

mp cresc.

f

Chord diagrams for the third system:

- A7
- D
- A7
- D

Chord diagrams for the fourth system:

- A7
- D
- A7
- D

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, featuring accents (>) on the first, third, and fifth measures. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords. Above the staff, guitar chord diagrams for A7 and D are provided for the first and third measures respectively.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A piano dynamic marking (*p*) is placed in the fourth measure of the bass staff. Above the staff, guitar chord diagrams for A7 and D are provided for the first and third measures.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. A crescendo marking *(p) gradually getting louder* is written across the first two measures of the bass staff. Above the staff, guitar chord diagrams for A7 and D are provided for the first and third measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff includes a crescendo line starting in the second measure and reaching a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking in the fourth measure. Above the staff, guitar chord diagrams for A7 and D are provided for the first and third measures.

Section Ten

Ring Out the Old! Ring In the New Year!

Auld Lang Syne (Words by Robert Burns; Music Traditional)

Page 254

The Scottish "Auld Lang Syne" can be translated as "old long ago" – which is also a lovely way of putting it. For most people, New Year's Eve just isn't complete without the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Thanks to Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians, who first played it on their New Year's Eve radio broadcast in 1929, the song is New Year's Eve, with the special memories it evokes for each individual. The words were adapted in the late 18th century by Scottish poet Robert Burns from traditional Scottish songs, but the composer of the melody is unknown. For decades, people have agreed that it makes a bonny way to close the "old long ago" of Christmastime and usher in the hopes and resolutions of a brand-new year.

For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace

(Words by Henry Downton; Music by Georg Christoph Strattner)

Page 253

"For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace" was written early in the career of Henry Downton, who enriched English hymnody with original verses and translations of French and Swiss hymns. Downton was the son of a minor official at Trinity College, Cambridge, and received his bachelor's degree there in 1840. The next year, he wrote "For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace," calling it "A Hymn for the Commencement of the Year." The tune, "Posen," to which Downton set his words, had been written more than 100 years earlier by Georg Christoph Strattner, a leader in the German Reformed Church.

Ring Out, Wild Bells

(Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Music Traditional)

Page 252

Alfred, Lord Tennyson is considered the most representative poet of the Victorian Age in England, and many of his works characterize the conflict between the Christian faith and the beginnings of the scientific revolution. The death of his sister's fiancé, Arthur Henry Hallam, at the age of 22 plunged Tennyson into profound shock and a lifelong struggle between faith and doubt. "Ring Out, Wild Bells," generally considered a New Year's hymn, is taken from the 106th Canto of In Memoriam, Tennyson's monumental elegy to Hallam that was published in 1850, the same year that he was appointed Poet Laureate. The melody was once thought to have been based on Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Twelfth Mass. However, modern scholars agree Mozart did not compose the work and attribute it variously to the relatively obscure Carl Zulehner or Wenzel Müller.

What Are You Doing New Year's Eve (Words and Music by Frank Loesser) Page 250

Christmas has come, Christmas has just about gone, Christmas has been full of friends and carols and food and gifts, but now it's time to wonder "What Are You Doing New Year's Eve." Frank Loesser, whose Broadway hits included Where's Charley?, Guys and Dolls, The Most Happy Fella and the 1962 Pulitzer Prize-winning musical How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying, wrote "What Are You Doing" in 1947. It was introduced that year in a recording by Margaret Whiting.

What Are You Doing New Year's Eve

Words and Music by Frank Loesser

Slowly, with a lilt (♩ played as ♩^3)

mp

F Eb9 6fr. F F6 F7

May-be it's much too ear-ly in the game, Ah, but I thought I'd
Won-der whose arms will hold you good and tight, When it's ex-act-ly

Bb Bbm6 F/C Dm7 G7sus4 G7

ask you just the same, "What are you doing New New Year's,
twelve o'-clock that night, Wel-com-ing in the New Year's,

Bb Bbm6 F/C Dm7 G7sus4 G7

1. C#m7 F#7-9 Bm7 E7-9 Am7 D7-9 Gm7 C7-9 2. C7

New Year's Eve?" New Year's

F6 Gm7 G#dim Am 5fr. D7 3fr. Bb9 Am 5fr.

Eve. May-be I'm cra-zy to sup-pose I'd ev-er be the

Bm7-5 Bb9 Am 5fr. Am7 D9 5fr. G7

one you chose Out of the thou-sand in-vi-ta-tions you'll re-

C7 C7+5 F Eb9 6fr.

ceive. Ah, but in case I stand one lit-tle chance,

F6 F7 Bb6 Bbm6 F/C Dm7

Here comes the jack-pot ques-tion in ad-vance, "What are you doing

G7sus4 G7 C7 Bm7-5 Bbm6 F6add9

New Year's, New Year's Eve?" slowly slow arpeggio

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Music Traditional

Moderately

1. Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The fly - ing
 2. Ring out the old, ring in the new; Ring, hap - py
 3. Ring out false pride in place and blood, The civ - ic
 4. Ring in the val - iant man and free, The larg - er

(1) cloud, — the frost — y — light. The year is dy - ing
 (2) bells, — a — cross the — snow. The year is go - ing,
 (3) slan - der and the — spite; Ring in the love — of
 (4) heart, — the kind — lier — hand; Ring out the dark - ness

(1) in the night; Ring out, wild bells, — and let him die.
 (2) let him go; Ring out the false, — ring in the true.
 (3) truth and right; Ring in the com - mon love of good.
 (4) of the land; Ring in the Christ — that is to be.

Chords: G, D, D7, G, G7/F, C/E, D7, G, A7, D, G, A7, G, D, A7, D, D7, G, D7, Bdim, Am/C, C#dim 5fr., G/D 3fr., D7, G

For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace

Words by Henry Downton; Music by Georg Christoph Strattner

Firmly, without dragging

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is 'Firmly, without dragging'. The score is divided into four systems, each with four measures. Above each system, guitar chords are indicated with diagrams. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

System 1:

For Thy mer - cy and Thy grace, Con - stant through an - oth - er year;
In our weak - ness and dis - tress, Rock of strength be Thou our stay;

System 2:

Hear our song of thank - ful - ness, Fa - ther and Re - deem - er hear.
In the path - less wil - der - ness, Be our true and liv - ing way.

System 3:

Dark the fu - ture; let Thy light Guide us, bright and morn - ing star.
Keep us faith - ful; keep us pure; Keep us ev - er more Thine own.

System 4:

Fierce our foes and hard to the fight, Arm us Sav - ior for the war.
Help, O help us to en - dure; Fit us for the prom - ised crown.

AULD LANG SYNE

Words by Robert Burns; Music Traditional



Moderately

Should auld ac-quain-tance be for-got And nev - er brought to
And here's a hand, my trust - y friend, And gives a hand o'

mind? Should auld ac-quain-tance be for-got And days of Auld Lang Syne?
thine; We'll take a cup o' kind-ness yet For Auld— Lang— Syne.

Chorus
For Auld— Lang— Syne, my dear, For Auld— Lang— Syne; We'll
take a cup of kind - ness yet For Auld— Lang— Syne.

Chord diagrams are provided above the staff for each measure: D7, G, Em, Am/C, D7, G, C, G, Em, Am/C, D7, B7, Em, C, D7, G, C, G, Em, Am/C, D7, B7, Em, C, D7, G.

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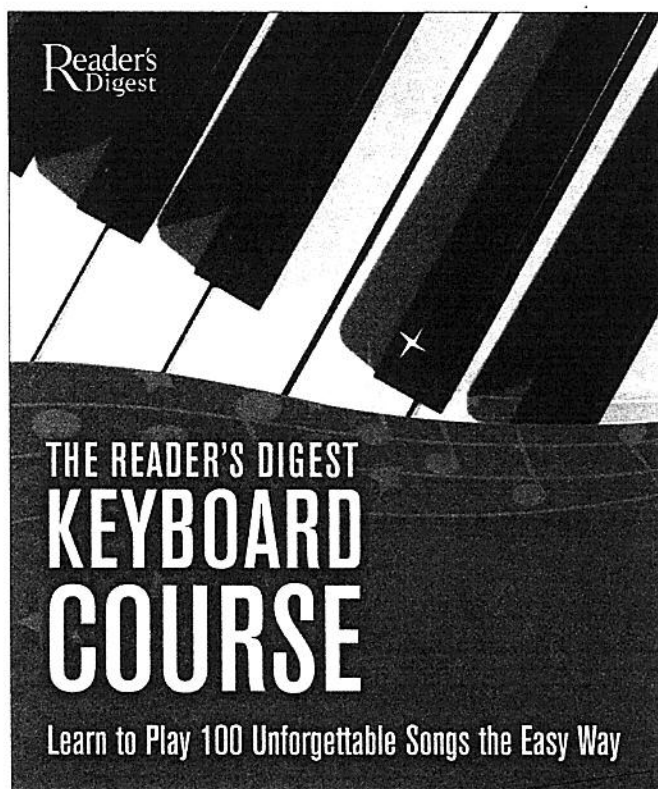
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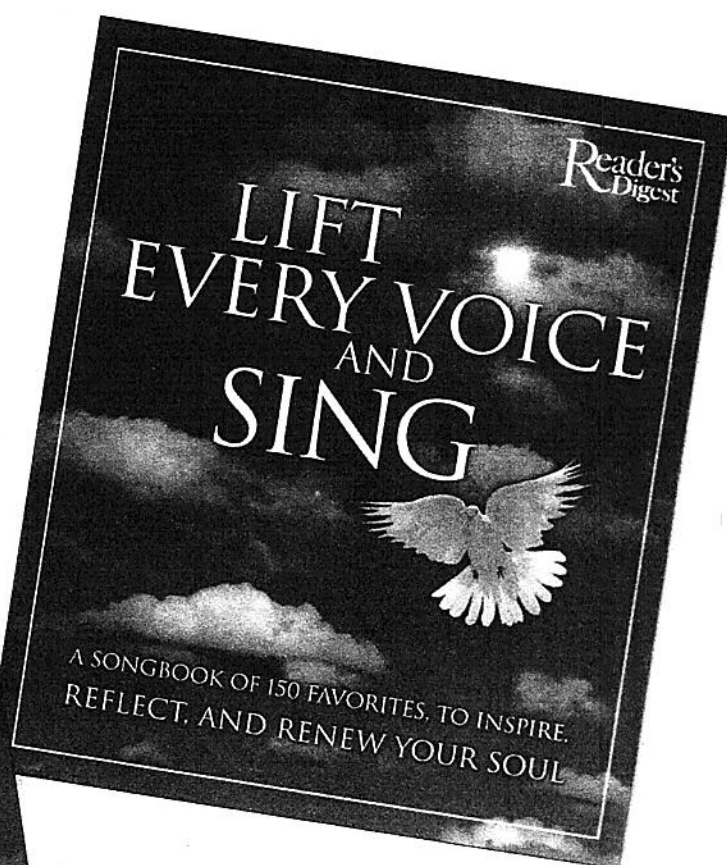
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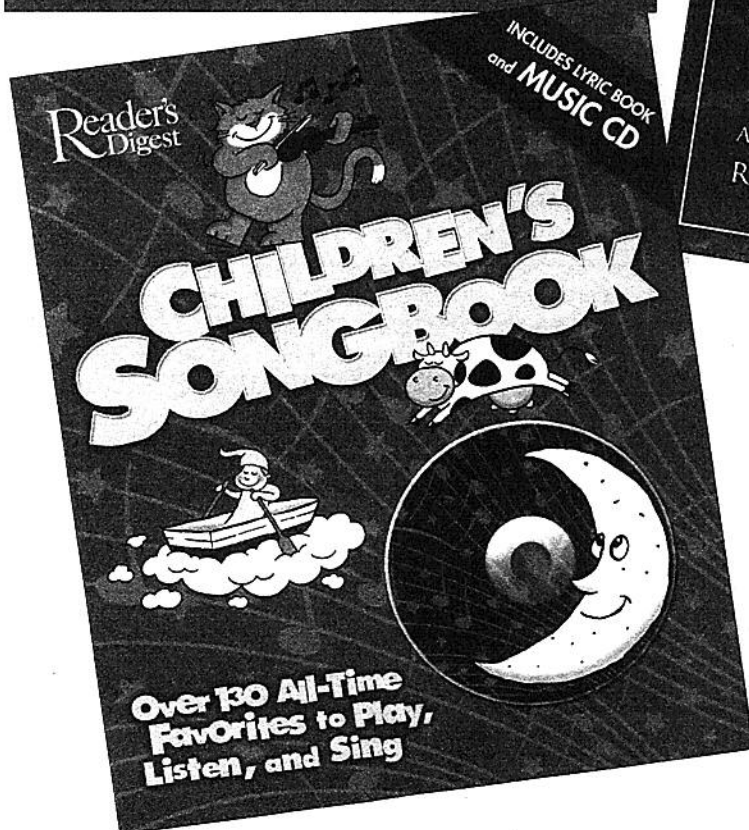
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